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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Great Victories.

German Official Reports.

Weissenburg, Woerth, Forbach.

Important and Reliable Details.

The Veteran Thiers.

His Eventful Career.

What May be in Store for Him.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE VETERAN THIERS.

The Great Orleanist Statesman, and His Eventful Career—What He has Accomplished in Literature and Politics—His Faithfulness to France and Hostility to Napoleon—What is in Store for Him if the House of Orleans is Restored.

It is possible—quite possible—that M. Thiers, the veteran of seventy-three years, old alike in statesmanship, in literature, and in years, is to be the central figure in the grand scene which is to bring the second empire to a close. From the downfall of Charles X to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, he has been almost constantly in the foreground of French history, and with wonderful tenacity still clings to the publicity which he has enjoyed for forty years.

The Early Life of M. Thiers.

Louis Adolphe Thiers was born at Marseilles, on the 16th of April, 1797. His father was a locksmith in humble circumstances, but through the influence of some relatives he was admitted as a free scholar to the college of his native city, as a partaker of a charity established by the first Napoleon. He was one of those peculiarly precocious youths who could afford to be obstinate, indolent, and quarrelsome, without endangering the promise of future brilliancy and success. But with years came stability of character and energy of purpose, and in time he rose to be the first scholar in the school, winning for several years in succession the highest prizes which were offered for general proficiency. At first his studies had taken a military turn, with a view to the profession of arms, but the law was finally fixed upon, and he was sent to Aix, where he studied under Arnaud, and made the friendship of Mignet. He graduated in the law in 1820, and made his appearance at the bar, but with such indifferent success that he abandoned the profession and set out for Paris, intent upon a literary career.

He Becomes a Radical Journalist.

He arrived in Paris in September, 1821, in company with Mignet, and towards the close of the year obtained, through the influence of Laffitte, an introduction to the conductor of the *Constitutionnel*. He became a contributor of political articles to this journal, and by dint of great perseverance fairly obtained a foothold in the literary circles of the capital. By his great versatility, ready wit, sprightly style, and bold assurance, he soon made his way into a leading position, and secured the friendship of the prominent Liberal leaders of the time.

His Great Historical Venture.

But before his entrance upon a distinct political career, he was destined to make his mark in the world of letters. In company with Felix Bodin, he commenced a "History of the French Revolution," the first two volumes of which appeared in 1823, and four years later the completed work in ten volumes was given to the public, the remaining eight volumes having been the work of his own hands alone. The venerable Talleyrand prophesied from the start that it would be a great work, his only fear being that the politicians would not suffer the young historian to complete it. But it was completed in an almost incredibly short time, to be bitterly assailed by the Bourbonists, but received with general favor by the public at large.

He Sets Louis Philippe on the Throne of France.

On the 5th of August, 1829, Prince Polignac came into power, and the arbitrary policy of Charles X was given such a decisive turn that the moderate opposition of the *Constitutionnel* became distasteful to Thiers. So he left that journal, and in January of the eventful year 1830 established, in conjunction with his friends Mignet and Carrel, a new political organ called the *National*. In the columns of this sheet the most radical opposition to the Government was indulged in, and the quick succession of hard blows which it dealt the tottering Bourbon throne contributed much to its final overthrow. "*Le Roi regne, et ne gouverne pas*"—"the King reigns, but does not rule"—wrote Thiers in his new journal, and the phrase became the watchword of the struggle. The revolution of July followed. Thiers, fearing arrest, sought refuge outside the city, but returned when all danger was over, and hurrying to Laffitte's, where the Liberal leaders were assembled, startled them by proposing the Duke of Orleans for the vacant throne.

His Entrance upon Office.

On the 9th of August, Louis Philippe was crowned King of the French, and Thiers was rewarded for the advocacy of his claims by being appointed Assistant Secretary in the Department of Finance. At the same time—late in the fall of 1830—he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies from the city of Aix. At first he cut a sorry figure on the floor, and was the occasion of unlimited merriment. Short in stature, shrill in voice, and bombastic in style, he was laughed at until he remedied all except the first defect. Then he came to be recognized as a great man in debate. Laffitte, under whom he had been serving in the Ministry, fell from power on March 31, 1831, when Thiers resigned also; but, declining to follow his patron into the Opposition, he seated himself among the supporters of Casimir Perier, and advocated the policy of peace, an hereditary patron, and several other measures which brought him into disrepute with the people. His old colleagues applied to him the epithet of "traitor," and at Aix a furious mob assailed him, stoned the windows of his room in the hotel, and threatened to suspend him from a lamp-post. Thiers saved himself by seeking refuge behind the bayonets of the garrison. But by his treacherous course he gained the favor of the Chamber and the Court, and by insisting upon a severe policy towards the Republicans and Legitimists, after the insurrection of June 5 and 6, 1832, the way for advancement was paved. On the death, October 11, of Perier, he became Minister of the Interior, signalizing himself in this position by arresting the Duchess de Berry, suppressing the impending war in Vendee, and originating the successful expedition against Antwerp. He was soon transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works, and in this capacity gave a great impetus to the industry of the country by the improvements which he originated or completed. With the prospect of political troubles in 1834, he resigned the Ministry of the Interior, and for a wonder evinced personal courage in suppressing the insurrectionary disturbances of April 12 and 13.

This position he resigned on November 11, but, after a succession of unfortunate ministerial combinations, resumed his post under the premiership of the late Duke de Broglie, with Guizot as his colleague. After unreservedly advocating the so-called "laws of September," severely restricting the freedom of the press and the jury, he sent in his resignation, in common with the entire ministry, on the approach of fresh intrigues, early in 1836.

He Becomes Prime Minister.

Meanwhile he had perfected his plans, and on February 22 attained the goal of the premiership, as President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was at last at the top of the ladder, the head of the Government, and the undisputed champion of the floor of the Chambers, which he electrified and overwhelmed by the brilliancy of his oratory and the force of his irony. But he attempted to persuade the King to the adoption of a more liberal policy at home and a more energetic policy abroad, and failing in this, was succeeded, August 25, by Mole.

For nearly four years he was a leading spirit of the opposition, and on the overthrow of Mole again became Prime Minister, March 1, 1840. But his second lease of power was destined to be as short-lived as had been the first. He was beset by difficulties at home and abroad, and finally persuaded that war alone could raise his country to her proper standing before the world. So he began the preparations for such a contingency, reinforced the regular army, got the National Guards in readiness, and pushed forward the fortifications of the capital. It was all to no purpose. Louis Philippe was too weak and vacillating for such desperate measures, and Thiers, wearied with his exertions and weighed down by his disappointments, threw up his portfolio on October 29, to be succeeded by his old rival Guizot.

Out of Office Again.

Then he again went into the opposition and there remained, a firm, unflinching, merciless antagonist of his successful rival. Leisure gave him the opportunity to resume his literary labors, and he wrote volume after volume of his "History of the Consulate and Empire," until the concluding volume—the twentieth—was finally published in 1862, the first having been given to the world in 1845.

His Efforts to Save Louis Philippe.

But in the closing days of Louis Philippe's reign he was destined to play an important part once more. His brilliant and vehement speeches against the policy of Guizot were widely circulated, and his contributions to the *Constitutionnel*, of which he had become part proprietor, spread far and wide the so-called "reformist agitation." He scarcely anticipated the result, and when the revolution of February, 1848, was sprung upon the country, he exerted himself to the utmost to uphold the throne which he had established eighteen years before. Early in February the storm gathered over France, the famous reform banquets were held throughout the country, public disturbances became more and more frequent, and at last Guizot, weighed down by increasing unpopularity, resigned. Then Louis Philippe called on Thiers and Odillon Barrot to save his throne. It was too late, and while Thiers was endeavoring to form a Liberal Cabinet Paris rose in insurrection, the streets once more were impeded by barricades, and the troops and people collided. Thiers harangued the mob in vain, the King and his family were forced to fly, and the Republic was again proclaimed.

He "Accepts the Situation" and Louis Napoleon.

But Thiers did not go down with the Orleans throne. When the triumph of the Republicans was established, he "accepted the situation," and being elected in June a member of the Constituent Assembly by four different constituencies, selected one of the districts of Paris for which to sit. He allied himself to the so-called "order party," voted for placing dictatorial power in the hands of General Cavaignac, and finally, after a show of dislike for the heir of the first Napoleon, turned his back on the Dictator Cavaignac, whom he had helped to create, and voted for Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for President. So ardent, indeed, did his devotion to Louis Napoleon become for a time that he fought a duel with a brother deputy who had hinted that he (Thiers) had once thought the election of a Bonaparte would be a disgrace to France! For a time, he cordially supported the policy of government of the Prince President, becoming especially a champion of the French occupation of Rome, by which act Louis Napoleon first alienated his Republican associates.

He Turns His Back on Bonapartism.

But he gradually swayed over to the opposition, and soon became its leader. His object was to overthrow the republic and restore a constitutional monarchy. But Louis Napoleon was more than a match for him in intrigue. "If the Chamber hesitates," said Thiers, in a famous speech, invoking opposition to the Prince President, early in 1851, "there will hereafter be but one power; the form of the government itself will be changed, and the empire will be re-established." In a year, the prophecy was fulfilled. On the morning of December 2, 1851, at daybreak, the leading opposition members of the Chamber were arrested.

Napoleon Drives Him out of Politics.

Among them was Thiers, whom the Commissaire of Police found asleep in bed. After a week's imprisonment at the Conciergerie, he was conducted to the frontiers. Six months later, the time meanwhile being devoted to travelling through England, Switzerland, and Italy as an involuntary exile, he was suffered to return to France. Louis Napoleon had appealed to the people, and the people had elected him President for ten years; Thiers was no longer feared.

After his return to Paris, Thiers devoted his time principally to literary pursuits, ignoring politics almost altogether for some years. In addition to his two great historical works, and an able essay on "Law and his Financial System" (first published in 1826), at this and other periods of his life he wrote numerous political pamphlets, and attained a position of the highest rank in the literary world. He received an extraordinary prize of 20,000 francs from the French Institute for his "Consulate and Empire," was elected a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor (April 27, 1840), and received foreign orders and honors almost innumerable at different times.

He Goes Back to His Old Trade.

On the approach of the general elections of 1863, he re-entered the political arena, offered himself as a candidate to one of the Paris districts, and was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif. He took the oath of allegiance to the Empire, after the French fashion, and resumed his political career as one of the original "five" opposition members. Early in 1864, he signalized his re-entrance upon the arena in which he had been conspicuous for so many years by delivering a powerful speech against the Government, in which he threatened that France would insist by force upon certain radical reforms, if they were not voluntarily granted by the Emperor, among them being electoral liberty, parliamentary liberty, the absolute liberty of the press, and individual liberty in its freest and broadest sense. It was a broad and comprehensive platform—much broader and more comprehensive than the veteran agitator had ever planted himself on before, and the eyes of the world were once more riveted upon the bold champion of constitutional freedom. From that date down to Napoleon's pretense of a responsible ministry, at the opening of the present year, Thiers remained a firm and consistent opponent of the Imperial policy, separating from the opposition on one notable occasion only, supporting the second expedition to Rome, in which he had the countenance of Bourger's co-operation. During all this time he was regarded as the leader of the Orleanist faction, which had never abandoned the hope of witnessing the restoration of the younger line of the Bourbons, but which was content to temper its opposition with moderation. Aside from the dynastic issues of the day, he became the especial champion of the protection party, and in his earnest hostility to the free-trade policy of the Empire, opposed the commercial treaty with England in speeches which have been freely and effectually quoted from in our own tariff disputes. At the election of May, 1869, he was re-elected a member of the Corps Legislatif, and when the Emperor indicated his purpose of yielding in a measure to the popular will, signified his intention of giving the so-called "constitutional *regime*" an independent support.

His Patriotic Course During the Present Crisis.

To this pledge he was faithful until the outbreak of the present war. Just previous to it he delivered a powerful speech in the Chambers, in which he insisted upon the strengthening of the armament of France, as a precaution against the rising power of Prussia. But when, on the 15th of July, the Declaration of War was announced, he delivered a long and powerful speech in opposition to it, insisting that the withdrawal of the Hohenzollern candidature should satisfy France. "Prussia," he said, "should have been attacked when she attempted the union of the German States; then war would have been legitimate, and we should have been sustained." He recalled the two great blunders of the Second Empire, the disastrous Mexican expedition, and the policy of non-intervention between Prussia and Austria in 1866, both of which he had denounced at the time they were perpetrated, and now denounced the raid upon Germany as a blunder of equal proportions. Subsequently, after the disasters of Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach, he denounced the Government for plunging the country into war when it was unprepared. "France was not ready," he said, "and this is the only explanation of our reverses. There was absolute incapacity in the management of affairs," he continued. "Let us not weaken an explanation which shields us in the eyes of the world." But he displayed a thorough devotion to the national cause, and in subsequent speeches has continued to advocate the resistance of the invaders to the last and at any cost. By a decree published in the *Journal Officiel* on the 27th, his name was added to the Committee of Defense, to the general satisfaction of the people. In announcing to the Corps Legislatif his acceptance of the position, he significantly added that he must have the support of the Chamber—a declaration which was received with general applause, and the announcement by the President that the entire Chamber acquiesced in the appointment.

Meanwhile, he is reported to have said that "the Empire is ended, and a Republic is inevitable." It cannot, however, be supposed that his life-long devotion to the House of Orleans has passed away. At the opportune moment we may anticipate the turning of all his still vigorous powers towards paving the way for its restoration, and if such a contingency should arise, M. Thiers, old as he is, may perchance again become the most important personage in France—the power behind the throne that prompts and overawes its occupant.

ON THE WING.

The Proposed Removal of the French Government to Tours—Situation and History of the Temporary Capital.

It would seem that the French Ministry have abandoned the notion of moving from the capital to Bourges, in case of a siege of the former, and are contemplating taking up temporary quarters in Tours. Bourges is 123 miles directly south of Paris, while Tours is about 130 miles distant, in a southwest direction, and therefore some 70 miles further west from the seat of danger.

Tours is a city of about 35,000 inhabitants, situated between the left bank of the Loire and the right bank of the Cher, and at the terminal of railways from Paris, Bordeaux, and Nantes. It is located at the extremity of a fine plain. One of the finest bridges in Europe, across the river Loire, forms the principal entrance. This bridge is 1423 feet in length, has fifteen arches, and forms part of the principal thoroughfare which traverses the town from one end to the other. On the quay along the banks of the river are built many handsome houses. Much of the town is new, and in these portions the streets are wide and elegant, but in the old portions it is exactly the opposite. The principal object of interest is the cathedral, which is a building of the purest Gothic, and has an interior 256 feet in length by 85 feet in height. The front has a window of immense dimensions, and also two towers with domes, each 205 feet high. It contains a fine marble monument of the two only children of Charles VIII and Anne of Bretagne, by the early death of whom the succession became changed. There are also in the town two large towers, the remnants of the vast Cathedral of St. Martin, left after the destruction of the revolutions of 1793. One of these is called the tower of St. Martin or Horloge, and contains the principal clock; the other is called the tower of Charlemagne because his Queen Luitgarde is buried beneath it. Some remnants also remain of the castle built by Henry II of England, but they now form part of a cavalry barracks. The Church of St. Clement is a fine structure, but is now used as a corn market. The Church of St. Julian is also a good specimen of thirteenth century architecture, but is likewise degraded into a coach-house. The archiepiscopal palace at Tours is regarded as one of the most handsome in the kingdom. There are also a public library of 40,000 volumes, with several remarkable manuscripts, a picture gallery, and a museum of natural history. A large fountain of white marble occupies the centre of the market place.

Tours is chiefly famous for its silk manufacture, which was introduced by Louis XI. By means of this it had attained a population of 80,000, when the revocation of the Edict of Nantes deprived it of about one-half of its inhabitants. This was a blow to its prosperity from which it never entirely recovered. It is the favorite residence of the English, of whom about 3000 are estimated as residents of the place. Under the Romans Tours was the capital of Lugdunensis III.

THE GREAT VICTORIES.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach Described by the German Commanders—The Troops and Officers Engaged.

Our foreign exchanges contain the official reports of the opening battles of the war. Of the affair at Weissenburg the official report says:—

The Battle of Weissenburg.

"The French infantry in action at Weissenburg and Gaisberg belonged to the 1st Corps; the cavalry to the 5th Corps. Except an attack undertaken to cover the retreat, the French stood on the defensive during the whole engagement. Most of the French troops in the engagement conducted themselves with much spirit, and held their ground manfully. Only after retreat had become inevitable did they appear as if seized by a sudden panic. At this crisis troops of the Corps MacMahon, which had not yet been under fire, threw away their caps, knapsacks, tents, etc., and decamped, leaving even their provisions behind them. The Algerian troops exhibited the same temper as the French. There was no perceptible difference between them and their European comrades.

"The infantry, whose battalions were not above 800 strong, opened fire at 1500 paces. This makes hitting a mere matter of chance, and has a tendency to demoralize a man in the use of his weapon. Our practice of forming company columns and outflanking the enemy's tirailleurs has fully answered. The French cavalry, even if numerically equal to our own, invariably declined attack. Our artillery fired slower, but much more effectively, than the French. The mitrailleuse battery fired three rounds at a distance of 1800 paces against our artillery, but did no damage. It was soon silenced by our guns."

The Battle of Woerth.

The battle of Woerth is thus described:—

"On the 5th of August reliable intelligence was received at the headquarters of the 3d Army that Marshal MacMahon was busily engaged in concentrating his troops on the hills west of Woerth, and that he was being reinforced by constant arrivals by railway. In consequence of these advices it was resolved to lose no time in effecting a change of front, which had been determined upon a few days previously, but not yet executed. The 2d Bavarian and the 5th Prussian Corps were to remain in their respective positions at Lembach and Prenschdorf; the 11th Prussian Corps was to wheel to the right and encamp at Holschloch, with van pushed forward towards the river Sauer; and the 1st Prussian Corps was to advance into the neighborhood of Lobsann and Lampertsloch. The cavalry division remained at Schonenburg, fronting west. The Corps Werder (Wurtemburg and Baden divisions) marched to Reimerswiller, with patrols facing the Haguenau forest.

"The 5th Prussian Corps, on the evening of the 5th, pushed its van from its bivouac at Prenschdorf on to the height east of Woerth. On the other side of the Sauer numerous camp fires of the enemy were visible during the night, the French outposts occupying the heights west of the Sauer, opposite Woerth and Gunstett. At dawn of the 6th skirmishes commenced along the line of the outposts, which caused the Prussian vanguard to send a battalion into Woerth. At 8 o'clock steady firing was heard on the right (Bavarian) flank. This and the fire the enemy directed against Worth caused us to station the entire artillery of the 5th Prussian Corps on the heights east of this place and try to relieve the Bavarians. A little later the 5th Corps was ordered to break off the engagement, it being the intention of our generals to begin the battle against the concentrated forces of the enemy only when the change of front had been effected and the entire German army was ready to be brought into action. At 7·45 o'clock the 4th Division (Bothmer) of the 2d Bavarian Corps (Hartmann), induced by the heavy fire of the outposts near Woerth, had left their bivouac at Lembach, and, proceeding by Mattstall and Langen-Salzbach, after a sharp engagement penetrated as far as Neschwiller, where they spread, fronting to the south. At 10½ this Bavarian corps, supposing the order to break off the engagement which had been given to the 5th Prussians to extend to themselves, withdrew to Langen-Salzbach. The enemy being thus no longer pressed on his left, turned all his strength with the greatest energy against the 5th Prussians at Woerth. Reinforcements were continually thrown in by rail. Finding the enemy in earnest on this point, and perceiving the 11th Prussians to approach vigorously in the direction of Gunstett, the 5th Prussians immediately proceeded to the attack, so as to defeat the enemy if possible before he had time to concentrate. The 20th Brigade was the first to defile through Woerth, and marched towards Elsasshausen and Froschwiller; it was promptly followed by the 19th Brigade. The French stood their ground with the utmost pertinacity, and their fire was crushing. Whatever the gallantry of our 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict ruging along the heights west of Woerth.

"At 1½ P. M. orders were given to the 1st Bavarian Corps (Von der Tann) to leave one of its two divisions where it stood, and, sending on the other as quick as possible by Lobsann and Lampertsloch, seize upon the enemy's front in the gap between the 2d Bavarian Corps at Langen-Salzbach and the 5th Prussian Corps at Woerth. The 11th Prussians were ordered to advance to Elsasshausen, skirt the forest of Niederwald, and operate against Froschwiller. The Wurtemburg Division was to proceed to Gunstett and follow the 11th Prussians across the Sauer; the Baden Division was to remain at Sauerburg.

"At 2 o'clock the combat had extended along the entire line. It was a severe struggle. The 5th Prussians fought at Woerth, the 11th Prussians near Elsasshausen. In his strong position on and near the heights of Froschwiller, the enemy offered us a most intense resistance. The 1st Bavarian Corps reached Gorsdorff, but could not lay hold of the enemy fast enough; the 2d Bavarian had to exchange the exhausted troops of the Division Bothmer, who had spent their ammunition in the fierce fights of the morning, for the Division Walther. While the Division Bothmer fell back, the Brigade Scleich of the Division Walther marched upon Langen-Salzbach. The Wurtumburg Division approached Gunstett.

"At 2 o'clock fresh orders were given. The Wurtemburg division was to turn towards Reichshofen by way of Ebersbach, to threaten the enemy's line of retreat. The 1st Bavarian was to attack at once and dislodge the enemy from his position at Froschwiller and in the neighboring vineyards. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the enemy, bringing fresh troops into the field, and advancing with consummate bravery, assumed the offensive against the 5th and 11th Prussian Corps. But all his assaults were beaten off. Thus the fight was briskly going on at Woerth, neither party making much progress, till at length the brilliant attack of the 1st Bavarian Corps at Gorsdorff and of the 1st Wurtemburg Brigade on the extreme left at Ebersbach decided the fate of the day.

"Towards the close of the battle the French attempted a grand cavalry charge against the 5th and 11th Corps, especially against the artillery of these troops. Our artillery awaited them in a stationary position, and repulsed them with severe loss. The infantry did so likewise. This last experiment having failed, the enemy at 4 o'clock evacuated Froschwiller, and retreated through the mountain passes in the direction of Bitche. The cavalry of all our divisions were despatched in pursuit.

"The cavalry division, which on account of the difficult ground, which allowed little scope for its manœuvres, had been left at Schonberg, was ordered at 3½ o'clock to advance to Gunstett. On the morning of the 7th this cavalry corps began the pursuit in the direction of Ingweiler and Bronstweiler. All the troops who had taken part in the engag ment bivouacked on the battle-field, the cavalry at Gunstett, the Baden division at Sauerburg.

"Our losses are great, but cannot as yet be exactly estimated. The enemy lost 5000 unwounded prisoners, thirty guns, six mitrailleuses, and two eagles. The enemy's troops arrayed against us were General MacMahon's army and the 2d and 3d Divisions of the 6th Corps."

The Battle of Forbach.

The official account of the action at Forbach is as follows:—

"On the forenoon of August 6 the 7th Corps d'Armee pushed its vanguard to Herchenbach, 1¼ German miles northwest of Saarbruck, with outposts stretching as far as the river Saar. The preceding night the enemy had evacuated its position on the drilling-ground of Sarrbruck.

"Toward noon the Cavalry Division under General Rheinhaben passed through the town. Two squadrons formed the van. The moment they reached the highest point of the drilling-ground, and became visible to spectators on the south, they were fired at from the hills near Spicheren.

"The drilling-ground ridge overhangs a deep valley stretching towards Forbach and Spicheren, and bordered on the other side by the steep and partly wooded height named after the latter village. These hills, rising in almost perpendicular ascent several hundred feet above the valley, form a natural fortress, which needed no addition from art to be all but impregnable. Like so many bastions, the mountains project into the valley, facing it on all sides, and and affording the strongest imaginable position for defense. French officers who were taken prisoners on this spot confess to having smiled at the idea of the Prussians attacking them in this stronghold. There was not a man in the 2d French Corps who was not persuaded in his own mind that to attempt the Spicheren hills must lead to the utter annihilation of the besiegers.

"Between 12 and 1 the 14th Division arrived at Saarbruck. Immediately proceeding south it encountered a strong force of the enemy in the valley between Saarbruck and Spicheren, and opened fire forthwith. Upon this General Frossard, who was in the act of withdrawing a portion of his troops when the Prussians arrived, turned round and reoccupied the Spicheren hills with his entire force. A division of the 3d Corps, under General Bazaine, came up in time to support him.

"The 14th Division at first had to deal with far superior numbers. To limit the attack to the enemy's front would have been useless. General von Kamecke, therefore, while engaging the front, also attempted to turn the left flank of the enemy by Stiring; but the five battalions he could spare for this operation were too weak to make an impression upon the much stronger numbers of the French. Two successive attacks on his left were repulsed by General Frossard. Toward 3 o'clock, when all the troops of the division were under fire, the engagement assumed a very sharp and serious aspect.

"Eventually, however, the roar of the cannon attracted several other Prussian detachments. The division under General von Barkenow was the first to be drawn to the spot. Two of its batteries came dashing up at full spread to relieve their struggling comrades. They were promptly followed by the 40th Infantry, under Colonel Rex, and three squadrons of the 9th Hussars. At this moment the vanguard of the 5th Division was espied on the Winterberg Hill. General Stulpnagel, whose van had been stationed at Sultzbach the same morning, had been ordered by General von Alvensleben to march his entire division in the direction from which the sound of cannon proceeded. Two batteries advanced in a forced march on the high road. The infantry were partly sent by rail from Nuenkirchen to Saarbruck.

"At about 3·30 o'clock the Division Kamecke had been sufficiently reinforced to enable General von Goben, who had arrived in the meantime and assumed the command, to make a vigorous onslaught on the enemy's front. The chief aim of the attack was the wooded portion of the declivity. The 40th Infantry, supported on its right by troops of the 14th Division, and on its left by four battalions of the 5th Division, made the assault. A reserve was formed of some battalions of the 5th and 16th Divisions, as they came up.

"The charge was a success. The wood was occupied, the enemy expelled. Penetrating further, always on the ascent, the troops pushed the French before them as far as the southern outskirts of the wood. Here the French made a stand, and, combining the three arms of the service for a united attack, endeavored to retrieve the day. But our infantry were not to be shaken. At this juncture the artillery of the 5th Division accomplished a rare and most daring feat. Two batteries literally clambered up the hill of Spicheren by a narrow and precipitous mountain path. With their help a fresh attack of the enemy was repulsed. A flank attack directed against our left from Alsthingen and Spicheren was warded off in time by battalions of the 5th Division stationed in reserve.

"The fighting, which for hours had been conducted with the utmost obstinacy on both sides, now reached its climax. Once more the enemy, superior still in numbers, rallied his entire forces for a grand and impetuous charge. It was his third attack after we had occupied the wood. But, like the preceding ones, this last effort was shortened by the imperturbable calmness of our infantry and artillery. Like waves dashing and breaking against a rock, the enemy's battalions were scattered by our gallant troops. After this last failure the enemy beat a rapid retreat; 52 French battalions, with the artillery of an entire corps, stationed in an almost unassailable position, had thus been defeated by 27 Prussian battalions, supported by but the artillery of one division. It was a brilliant victory indeed. We had everything against us—numbers, guns, and the nature of the locality; yet we prevailed.

"Darkness fast setting in afforded its valuable aid to the enemy in effecting his retreat. To cover this backward movement the French artillery were stationed on the hills skirting the battle-field on the south, where they kept up a continuous but harmless fire for a considerable time.

"The ground was too difficult for the cavalry to take any part in the action. Nevertheless, the fruits of the victory were very remarkable. The corps under General Frossard, being entirely demoralized, dispersed. The road it took in its hasty flight was marked by numerous wagons with provisions and clothing; the woods were filled with hosts of stragglers, wandering about in a purposeless way, and large stores and quantities of goods of every description fell into our hands.

"While the battle was raging at Spicheren Hill, the 13th Division crossed the Saar at Werden, occupied Forbach, seized vast magazines of food and clothing, and thus forced General Frossard, whose retreat was covered by two divisions of General Bazaine, which had come up for the purpose, to withdraw to the southwest and leave free the road to St. Avold.

"The losses were very serious on both sides. The 5th Division alone has 230 dead and about 1800 wounded. The 12th Infantry has 32 officers and 800 men dead or wounded; next to this the 40th, 8th, 48th, 39th, and 74th have suffered most. The batteries, too, have encountered terrible loss. The number of killed and wounded on the enemy's side is at least equal to our own. The unwounded prisoners in our hands already exceed 2000, and are increasing hourly. We have also captured 40 pontoons and the tents of the camp."

THE NEW U. S. APPRAISER'S BUILDING.—The new building for the use of the U. S. Appraiser at Second and Gold streets will cost altogether about $600,000. The building is fireproof throughout, and does not contain one piece of timber. About four millions of bricks were used in the construction. The basement walls are five feet in thickness and the walls above two feet seven inches. The dimensions are 160 by 66 feet. There will be a steam hoisting apparatus and the building will be heated with steam. The tanks on the top will contain two thousand gallons of water, always ready in case of fire.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The tenth annual fair and fall exhibition of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural Society will take place on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September, at Norristown, Pa. Premiums are offered to the amount of $3000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1870.

The money market remains steady, with a slight upward tendency in rates for discounts. The current is still westward, but this is usual in September, about the middle of which month it generally reaches its climax. All the markets on the Eastern seaboard will no doubt wear a stringent aspect during the entire month, but the active current in this direction this year is of a healthy character, in the absence of any important speculative movements in stocks or gold.

We quote call loans easy at 5@7 per cent., and first-class business paper at 7@9 per cent., according to dates and credit.

The gold market continues quiet and very steady, with fluctuations up to noon between 116¼ and 116⅛, closing at 116¼.

Government bonds are also dull but stronger, especially on the other side of the Atlantic.

The stock market was moderately active, and prices quite steady. City 6s, new bonds, sold at 101¾.

Reading Railroad was steady at 48¾@48⅞, without sales. Pennsylvania sold at 58⅝@58¾; Catawissa preferred at 37¼, b. o.; Little Schuylkill at 41; and Camden and Amboy at 114¾.

The balance of the list was firm but quiet. There was a sale of Central Transportation at 51, and Hestonville Passenger Railway at 14, b. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s, N.Is.	101¾	16 sh Penna R..Is.	58¾
$800 do	101¾	7 do	58¾
$1600 Alle Co 6s	75¾	2 do	58¾
$500 C & A m 6s, '82	95¼	6 do	58¾
$1000 C & Am 6s, 89, 92		200 sh Cat Pf.Is.	30 37¾
10 sh Lit Sch R.	41	23 sh Cent Trans..	51
29 do	40¾	100 sh Hestonv'e.	60 14
67 do	41		

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	116⅛	11·23 A. M	116¼
10·15 "	116⅛	11·34 "	116¼
10·20 "	116⅛	12·13 P. M	116¼
10·25 "	116⅛	12·15 "	116¼
10·30 "	116⅛	12·16 "	116¼
11·00 "	116⅛		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¼; do. 1862, 112⅛@112¼; do. 1864, 111@111⅛; do. 1865, 111⅛@111¼; do. 1865, new, 109⅞@110; do. 1867, do. 110@110⅛; do. 1868, do. 110@110⅛; 10-40s, 108⅞@109¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111½. Gold, 116⅛@116⅜; Silver, 111@113; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@82½; Central Pacific Railroad, 87½@88⅝; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 72@75.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112¼; do. 1864, 111@111⅛; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅛@111¼; do. do., July, 109⅞@110⅛; do. do., 1867, 110@110⅛; do. 1868, 110@110¼; 10-40s, 108⅞@109¼; Pacifics, 111⅛@111¼. Gold, 116⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112¾; do. 1864, 111@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅞@111⅝; do., July, 1865, 109¾@110; do., July, 1867, 110@110⅛; do. July, 1868, 110@110¼; 10-40s, 108⅞@109; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111¾. Gold, 116¼@116½. Market dull.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.—Seeds—Timothy is in demand, with sales at $5·50@$5·75. Prices of Cloverseed are nominal. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted at $2·25.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

The Flour market is quiet, and prices of new Wheat families favor buyers. Old Wheat Flour is scarce and steady. About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·25; Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6.

The demand for Wheat continues limited, but the tendency of prices is downward. Sales of 3500 bushels new Indiana red at $1·40@1·42; and 800 bushels Michigan amber at $1·45@1·48. Rye may be quoted at 85@90c. for prime Western. Corn attracts but little attention, and the receipts are accumulating. Sales of 1000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania yellow at 95@97c.; new Western mixed at 87@90c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels at 50@52c. for white Western; 45@46c. for black do.; and 47@50c. for new Delaware.

Whisky is active. Sales of 300 barrels Western iron-bound at 93c.; and do. wood-bound at 94c.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PROSPECT OF THE WAR.

From the N. Y. World.

We have no definite intelligence either of the operations going on in the famous district of Ardennes and the Argonnes or of the progress of the Prussian armies towards Paris. All manner of tales reach us from the headquarters of armies which, as we know, permit no news to be sent forth from their lines, and over the wires of telegraphs which, as we know, are absolutely controlled by one or another of the contending Governments. It is worse than idle to base either criticism or speculation upon such information as alone it is in the power of the most active and capable representatives of the press to accumulate from the scenes of waste and woe which all the able-bodied men of the two foremost nations of Continental Europe are now devoting all their energies to create. Reasoning from what we know positively of the conditions of military success or failure, of the resources of the two hostile powers, and of the disposition of the now neutral States of Europe, we may, however, with some degree of confidence assert it to be growing daily more and more certain that this abominable war will last much longer, cover a much wider area of desolation, and inflict upon both the parties to it vastly more suffering and disaster than either of them, or, for the matter of that, the rest of the world contemplating them, four short weeks ago imagined. We ought, perhaps, to except the Emperor Napoleon, whom it is just now so easy to vituperate and so fashionable to disparage that it is almost an act of moral courage to say that he is the only conspicuous public man of either side who went into the conflict believing and asserting openly that it would be both "long and exhausting." It is true that he expected the war to be fought out upon German rather than upon French soil, and that he paid his antagonists, therefore, the tribute of anticipating from them a resistance in defense of their homes and their altars as determined and as obstinate as that which they are now destined to encounter from the invaded empire of France. It is probable, likewise, that he looked forward to a neutral attitude on the part of the South German governments, which would doubtless have facilitated the progress of French arms in North Germany, without, however, much diminishing, if at all, the persistency of the North German resistance. But these miscalculations cannot deprive the Emperor of the credit, such as it is, of fully estimating the gravity of the prospect which opened before him when the bugles blew their first rallying blasts on the banks of the blue Moselle. On the side of the Germans, after it became clear that France was suffering the initiative of the attack to slip away from her, other illusions unquestionably took possession of the leaders' minds. It has been quite evident throughout the campaign of which a decisive act is even now passing in one of the most famous battle regions of Western Europe, that the Prussian commanders have been pressing forward to Paris under a notion that the appearance of their armies before that magnificent capital must be the signal of a great popular cataclysm in which the administrative system of France would go by the board. All the signs of the time conspire to demonstrate the fatuity of this notion, and to make it plain that the Prussians are laboring under a misconception of the political aspects of the present war in France at least as profound as the Emperor Napoleon's misconception of its political aspects in South Germany. If the Emperor exaggerated the significance in a great war crisis of the deep and genuine anti-Prussian, liberal, and progressive movement in Germany, the Prussian princes, who alone now control the action of Germany, as surely exaggerate the significance in a similar crisis of the equally deep and genuine anti-imperialist and anti-bureaucratic movement in France. That King William should fall into such a mistake as this is natural enough; nor is it unnatural that Count Bismarck should share his blunder, for Count Bismarck has dealt during his remarkable career with a people much less practised in self-government than the French, and much more patient than the French of misgovernment. To bring the people of Germany to such demonstrations of hostility against a Government like that of Prussia as France during the last year has made against the government of Napoleon III, it would be necessary that the Government should have inflicted what we may call the actual cautery of oppression upon the people. And when a German State is brought to such demonstrations it is not far from vehement armed revolution. This was true of France a generation ago. We do not believe it to be true of France to-day.

If it is not true of France to-day, it will be found, should the Prussians reach Paris and invest the city, that, instead of attaining the climax and consummation of their victories in a brilliant and satisfactory peace, they will be confronted with the ominous and dismal prospect of a war only just begun, and likely to be protracted long beyond the period through which it will be possible for the existing system of German and Prussian administration comfortably and successfully to conduct it. What was said by the ablest of Prussian writers on the war of 1866, that "disaster in the field was due to errors in the cabinet," was perfectly true of the rout of Austria, and not of the Austrian army only, at Koniggratz. The same thing seems to have been expected and to be now expected by Prussia to be true of France. If it proves to be false in regard to France, it is clear that it will prove to be true in regard to Prussia herself. Political misconceptions of the actual condition of France threaten now to counterbalance, in deciding the future of this dreadful contest, the advantages won by Prussia up to the present moment through the perfection and accuracy of her military organization.

PARIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The outbreak of revolution in Paris has been prevented partly by the energetic measures of the military Directory, partly by the practical resignation of power by the absent Emperor, and partly by the pervading desire among the people to offer a great show of resistance, if not a lively defense, against the foreign invader. Republicans as well as Orleanists, the Extreme Left and the old Legitimists, have joined hands with the Imperialists in a common effort to justify French patriotism and courage during a period of general peril. While we hear of the energetic way in which the old politician, M. Thiers, is instructing the military commanders about the defense of Paris, we also hear that the Red Republican Gambetta has raised ten thousand workingmen to take part in the struggle on the ramparts. It is true we have heard that General Trochu was on bad terms with the Minister of War, the Prefect of Police, and the Empress Regent; but we have, at the same time, seen him working with immense fervor at the business of raising troops, executing spies, strengthening the fortifications, expelling German residents, gathering munitions and supplies, imprisoning "dangerous characters," issuing proclamations, and preparing to receive the advancing enemy. Paris, on the whole, looks rather resolute; and if it fail to make a vigorous defense against the army of the Crown Prince, it will not be because the commanders and newspapers have not done their best to get the excitable population into fighting condition. We have no doubt, however, that if the control of affairs had been given wholly to one capable man, instead of being divided among half a dozen men, and if the newspapers, instead of being frenzied and noisy, had been strong and self-possessed, the chances of the city holding out for a few days would have been even better than they appear at present.

We earnestly hope there will be no necessity for the bombardment of Paris. It would be utter folly in Trochu to compel the Germans to take this step or even to enter upon a serious siege of the city. If the French armies in the field are routed, if the regular and organized military power of the empire is broken, it is folly to suppose that Paris can hold out for any length of time, or that the French Government can derive any advantage by exposing its population to the horrors of siege, bombardment, or assault. Trochu would be justified, perhaps, in making a determined military defense of his fortified lines with the troops under his command; but when, as a strategist, he saw the impossibility of maintaining his position, he would have justifiable ground for capitulation.

In the case of a capitulation in this way there would inevitably be a revolution before the German troops entered the city. It would be policy in the German commander to permit this, or at least to permit the establishment of a new Government with which negotiations could be carried on. The Imperialist party might even then make an effort, though it would seem that with the destruction of the military power of the empire its political pretensions would disappear. The Orleanists will doubtless make an attempt to seize the reins; but we have seen no signs of the growth of any Orleans or monarchical party during the weeks in which they have been trying to call such a party into existence. One thing must be remembered: It would be Paris which, in the first instance, would have the power of organizing and establishing the new Government. Paris, as we have learned from repeated votes, in anti-imperialist and anti-monarchical. Paris is liberal and republican.

THE EMPEROR IN FAILURE.

From the London Spectator.

One would give a good deal for a single hour's insight into the dreams of the dejected ruler and commander who, whatever his nominal position at Metz, is well known to be in no state of health for any large amount of active exertion. It is apparently true that he still keeps the name of Commander-in-Chief, which he has done so much to make a name of reproach; but even in the hourly expectation of his last trial in that capacity, and with the enemy within a few miles of his great fortress, the Emperor's physical condition must compel him to leave almost everything to his subordinates in command, and must secure for him in this supreme crisis far more than can be palatable of those hours of reverie which have been the feeders at once of his power and weakness, the secrets of his achievements and his failures, of his political cunning and his military catastrophes. It would be worth a great many biographies of great men to have the chronicle of a single hour of this certainly not great, but very singular, man's reflections. M. Louis Blanc records that when he visited him in the prison at Ham, Louis Napoleon, while attempting to detail the particulars of his failure at Boulogne, faltered, "struggled a moment to repress a sob, and burst into tears"—so to some extent verifying what the most enthusiastic of his supporters, Mrs. Gordon, had said of him, 'Il me fait l'effet d'une femme.'" We quote this not to prove that the Emperor, feeble as he has often been, deficient in courage, (for against this, despite Mr. Kinglake, there seems to us the most irrefragable historical evidence); but to show that his temperament is precisely of that brooding kind which enhances tenfold the misery of failure, and accumulates before its owner's imagination the riches of the stake for which he had played, and the minutest details of the ruin and ignominy involved in its loss. For, Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach, with all the miscalculation and shame they involve, can leave a dejected dreamer like the Emperor, conscious of complete inability to do anything *himself* towards preventing their natural sequel in a general defeat of his dispirited forces, little glimpse of hope—*how* little, he himself betrayed in the utter despair of that fatal admission to France, "*Tout peut se retablir*," which is just equivalent to a physician saying, "While there is life there is hope." It is impossible to pity the murderer of French liberty and the successful poisoner of European morality, when he is but just beginning to taste the full bitterness of the fruit he has sown; but it is hardly possible to conceive, we think, of a state of mind which, were it not in the strictest sense the harvest of the thinker's own bad deeds, would more dispose to pity, than that which must haunt the Emperor in the many hours of evil omen during which M. Nelaton's orders and his own conscious feebleness compel him to hold commune with himself. Next Monday is his fete day, and a day about which he has always been wont to be superstitious, as if it were a day of destiny. The slow-footed hours will this year have given him ample time for gloomy memories and still blacker anticipations.

Without pretending to divine the course of thought in one of the most inscrutable minds of our generation, it is quite worth while to conceive as distinctly as we can what trains of political reflection are likely to be to him at the present moment most inevitable and most intolerable, for the Emperor is, in fact, the impersonation of a political system, and of a political system not without a showy and seductive side. Yet now, with an exhaustion both of illness and failure upon him, which must aggravate, of course, that permanent deficiency in vis and physical impulse to action which has made him the most hesitating and half-hearted of great adventurers, he must feel as if he had never really planned a great and resolute action, but only slyly plotted what he might do if fortune and accomplices concurred. 'I have succeeded,' he must think, 'only when I pitted myself against institutions with as little life or vigor in them as myself. I succeeded against the Republic only when the mass of Frenchmen were scared by the apparition of a socialism that would have destroyed society. I barely succeeded, with the aid of England, in foiling a great Russian despotism rotten at the core. I barely succeeded in Italy in inflicting a defeat that was barely more than a drawn battle on the most alien and worst-organized government which ever earned the curses of a nation. I did not even succeed against the barbarous anarchy of Mexico, and the moment a great power threw its weight into the scale, I had to retreat, and infamously leave the ruler of my choice to a shameful death. I woefully failed in curbing the decrepit power of the Pope. I woefully failed in setting limits to the ambition of Prussia. And now that I have for the first time pitted myself and my people against a power really young, fresh, and full of vigor, I am staring ruin in the face, and waiting helplessly for the *coup de grace*. My main idea of internal government, that you can give the form of popular liberty while retaining, in an administration which has a chronic fear of the people, the means of undermining and plotting against its will, has turned out a failure. My main idea of foreign policy, that you can gratify the sentiment of patriotism and of unity of race without conceding the power which makes patriotism and unity of race formidable to neighboring ambitions, has proved a drearier failure still. My scheme for freeing Italy from the foreigner, and yet not giving it to the Italians, was but the first and greatest blow against my own throne. My hope of gratifying the federal instinct of Germany without raising a new rival to France was a futile dream. Whether in foreign or home policy, the limits which I plotted to assign to the popular ideas I recognized have been mere threads round the arms of a giant. And the very advantages on which I counted from imposing those limits, the advantages of a strong administration beyond the meddling of popular criticism, have proved disadvantages instead. My personal government has turned out not only corrupt but feeble, unable even to bring a strong army into the field, and to sustain the glitter of the Imperial name. I had thought that I could at once give a certain satisfaction to great popular ideas, and yet prescribe to them boundaries which they should not pass. But I failed conspicuously abroad, where every step I took towards satisfying the popular yearnings of Europe recoiled upon me, and made my own throne unstable, and now at last I have been driven to menace unsuccessfully, by arms, the extension of the very ideas which I first authoritatively introduced into the Cabinets of Europe. My best ideas are subverting my worst, and find me, at the close of my life, at the head of an army, fighting for my worst ideas, and ready to be subverted by them. Melancholy and exhausted myself, and without the elasticity of a genuine creed, I have always believed that human nature was to be governed through its weakness, and that its best tendencies needed very partial satisfaction; and now I find whole peoples fanatically inspired by that one of my beliefs which was nearest to a creed, and raging vehemently against me for supposing that that creed could be confined by the conditions convenient to me. The men I have exiled, the men I have murdered, the men I have sent to Cayenne cause me no remorse. They were in my way, and I could never have been anything but a vagrant gambler if I had not put them out of my way. But for those popular ideas which I have so cautiously encouraged, and which, after slipping all their bonds, are coming back to destroy me—those, which I have called my best ideas only because they have been the most living—for the stimulus I have given to them I do feel some remorse. Might I not have stifled instead of forcing their development? Should I not have kept my hard-won throne longer if I had? My only permanent success has been the support of the Pope against the revolution. Had I but supported Austria against Italy first, and against Prussia next, could the new foreign policy of Europe have grown so far beyond my power to guide it as it has? Surely it would have been wiser to keep my secret—which was really the secret of the power most hostile to me—to myself, and use it only to teach me what to fear. That I, who have never had the animal spirits for a great initiative, should have myself set in motion popular forces which it would require the most peremptory and commanding initiative to restrain even for a moment, was surely the blindest of plots against myself. A dreamer like me, who not only does not enjoy action, but feels like the paralytic whose nerves will not obey his volition even when he resolves on action, ought to have put the drag on every popular movement in Europe, the passions of his own people included, rather than have sown broadcast forces which, as he could give them neither prompt guidance nor prompt resistance, are hurling him to ruin. It may perhaps be the easier for me to lay down power, that I have never enjoyed it, but I am not sure that it is so. It is hard to think that if I had held my own counsel as to national ideas, and used more freely and persistently the instruments by which I gained my throne, I might at least have died as powerful and as inscrutable as I had lived, and never betrayed to the world the lassitude of nature and paralysis of will which, though they wholly unfit me for military command, are not entirely without their advantages for dampening the enthusiasm of nations and maintaining the dignity of a leaden crown. I suppose I have been a bad man, though I hardly know the meaning of the term. But as I feel that I should be less miserable now if I had been a worse man, there can hardly be much in the superstitions which it has been my most successful and only consistent line of policy to support.' We do not suppose that such exactly have been the Emperor's reflections; but he has given a very unfair view of himself to Europe, if they have been in any great degree either more hopeful, more manly, or less tinged with the cold cynicism of a prostrate mind.

THE OVERTHROW OF NAPOLEON—WHAT NEXT?

From the N. Y. Herald.

Bismarck has again proved himself too much for Napoleon. He has achieved a triumph greater than that of 1866; for his success then only set aside every obstacle to Prussian ambition except France, and as France was the greatest obstacle of all, the success that had no other effect upon her but to excite irritation and enmity was not complete. It is the glory of Bismarck's latest achievement that it removes the last and greatest obstacle to Prussian policy. It sets aside France, the only remaining power competent or likely to stand in Prussia's way. Napoleon was inveigled into this war by the acts of the Prussian Premier just when Prussia was ready for it, and when the Emperor had lulled himself to a false security and faith in his power by the great political nostrum, the *plebiscite;* when he had deceived himself by the device that in his stronger days he used only to deceive others: and the same acute politician who secured his inactivity in 1866, who by shrewd contrivance of appearances duped him to stand still when he should have done his utmost in moving, finally lured him into the blunder of moving when he should have stood still—fooled him into declaring a war whose least doubtful result must be his own downfall. His last appearance on the throne of France is scarcely in a more dignified character than that of a puppet worked by the Prussian Premier. He was tempted in 1866 by the alluring bait of the Rhine frontier. It seems to be a monomania with the French nation that it will never be happy till the commonplace Rhine is its eastern limit. Because that was once the limit of France, and France lost it, the nation's pride is bent on its recovery; and Napoleon saw the prestige it would give to his reign and reflect on the dynasty if he could restore that glory. With the hope of the chance to seize it, or the promise that he should have it, he stood still; and the war ended and the promise and the opportunity slipped away for ever. But in 1870 he saw slipping away not only the chance for a Rhine frontier but the glory of keeping intact the dignity and honor of France. He saw the nation humiliated in his reign, and the nation, skilfully irritated by the arch enemy, saw things the same way, and thus he was thrust and duped into war.

Napoleon's vanities and peculiar position uncovered him to the arts of Bismarck. His intellectual furniture is made up in great part of the splendid rubbish left by the resolute soldier of fortune, his uncle. Napoleon knew how to utter on occasion things that seethe with the spirit of democracy. He never suffered himself, however, to be controlled by them. The nephew treasures these utterances as a dynastic gospel, and does not distinguish between what the first Emperor believed in and what he said to humbug others. He is thus involved in continued inconsistencies, and it is because of the practical application of one of these pretty Napoleonic theories that he is now in imminent peril. It is because there is a united Germany that France finds herself in the hands of an overwhelmingly powerful foe; yet Louis Napoleon tried to excuse to France his inactivity in 1866 by taking a position for the Bonapartes on a political formula that assumed to reconstruct Europe by the aggregation of peoples according to nationality. This would do many things in Europe that France might contemplate without displeasure. It would give all Italy to the Italians, and so prove a fair stroke for the Latin nations. It would rend Austria piecemeal. It would put the British empire in liquidation. It would disturb Russia. It would take from Prussia her half digested cut of Poland. All this would be satisfactory in a Napoleonic view, perhaps. But there is one other thing it would do, that in its danger to France would infinitely overbear all self-complacent views of the disasters of others: it would give her a great German nation for her next door neighbor—a nation of people hostile by tradition, opposed in character and sentiment, and having century-long scores of humiliation to revenge. It would at one step forfeit that supremacy through the division of others that the political policy of every French dynasty has built up. Committing himself to this philanthropic blunder, Napoleon made it easier for Bismarck to assimilate all the Northern German States, and to approach the States of South Germany with the conditional alliance that now puts Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg side by side with Prussia in arms. And who doubts that the Emperor has at last helped the Prussian over his most difficult ground by furnishing the war whose fire shall fuse these all into one nation?

Yet what are all these events but so many lessons teaching the people their power? Bismarck and the Prussian monarchy move in a whirl of success and supremacy just now, because their purposes coincide with the national development and tendencies of the great German people. They assist and give the opportunity to this development, and in so doing they encourage, beyond all calculation, its further progress. What is naturally the ultimate aim of this progress? Not to satiate the ambition of a few Prussian princes, but to emancipate a great people from all tyranny, and enable them to work out their destinies, subject only to such a rational control by Government as they may then in their own intelligence and freedom choose to submit to. In other words, the tendency in Central Europe to-day is towards a grand German republic. In setting free the forces that have enabled them to conquer France and overthrow Napoleon, the men who now direct the Prussian policy have set free the forces that will drive them out—that will tumble the Prussian throne, with other thrones, and by which the people can conquer their right of self-government. In the brain of universal Germany this idea has come by such imperceptible steps that it may be called a growth—first to be, next to be free; first to be assured of existence, next to qualify the modes of that existence. Germany is now essentially one. The people of all her States have fought side by side for a common German purpose, excepting only the people of the Austrian States, who have, however, given their active sympathies and open encouragement. Thus the first great stage is secured, and the second is not far away, for we live in a time of rapid transition. The next study of the Prussian King and his Minister may be not how to further develop and wield the power of the German people, but how to control and suppress it. The Austrian monarchy and the French monarchy are two foes the German nation has crushed. The Prussian monarchy must be the next victim.

THE FRENCH COLONIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

There are other ways in which France may be amerced by way of penalty for beginning and losing the present tremendous conflict, besides depriving her of Alsace or Lorraine, or otherwise curtailing her home territory. She possesses colonies—inconsiderable, truly, both in area and population, when compared with those of England, but which might prove of great value to a nation like Prussia, having so limited a seaboard, and ambitious of adding naval power to her magnificent military resources. In Asia, Africa, America, and Oceanica, France governs dependencies which, considering her own navy, it might be difficult to win from her by the sword, but which might be readily acquired by her successful enemy as conditions of a new treaty of Paris. Should Prussia be as conclusively triumphant in the pending war as now seems probable, it may be presumed that the importance of acquiring facilities for maritime development will not be lost sight of. It is undeniable, as the *World* has pointed out, that the blockade of the Baltic and the North Sea by the French fleet chokes the trade of a dozen great German cities, and stints supplies to their vast subsidiary populations, thus inflicting great, if temporary, injury. To guard against such an evil in the future, or even partially to cope with it, Germany needs outlying colonies where her ships can gather in safety, can coal, refit, and victual, and sally forth as occasion serves, to meet the enemy on the high seas, and to break or run the blockade of her home ports.

Now, in America, France possesses Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Guiana, besides the little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, these colonies having an aggregate population of about 350,000 souls. In Asia the French possessions include, besides the provinces of Cochin China, with a population of about a million, the valuable points of Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Karikal, Mahe, and Yanaon. In Africa France has holds in Senegambia, Gaboon, the Gold Coast, and the islands of Reunion, St. Marie, Mayotte, and Mossi-Be, with peoples exceeding a million; and in Oceanica, New Caledonia, and the Marquesas and Loyalty Islands. Added to these actual sovereignties, France wields a protectorate over the Kingdom of Cambodia, Porto Novo in Africa, Tahiti, Gambier, and other islands of the Polynesian groups that substantially augment her influence, and prospective, if not immediate, naval strength. These places do not, to be sure, like the colonies of England, constitute elements of power by furnishing immense markets for home manufactures, but as marine depots several of them are of serious importance, and for an inland country like Germany they might in time become of incalculable value. Other European powers may object to any material absorption by Prussia of the area of Alsace and Lorraine; but a diminution of French colonial possessions is unlikely to arouse such jealousies. Such a procedure is consequently not unlikely to form the subject matter of a clause in any treaty of peace which follows the existing war. By similar concessions France has often before settled the balance of an unsuccessful contest, and the plan may be once more tried with success.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The interesting letter of Judge Kelley on the Chinese labor question will attract the attention of all who have given any thought to the recent phases of that problem. While his essential positions are unquestionably sound, we do not agree with him as to the feasibility of legislation to correct the mischief which he fears. The right of every man to dispose of his labor in his own way is inherent and inalienable; there is nothing in the nature of a Chinaman to render him less entitled to a privilege which we claim for ourselves, and which, under ordinary circumstances, we cheerfully accord to the rest of mankind. The good sense and regard for justice in the community must be trusted to see that the privilege is not taken advantage of, to their own and the public injury. No reasonable employer who understands his own interests chooses to fill his service with ignorant, degraded, and ill-paid laborers, whom he has cheated with a dishonest contract, and all whose feelings and interests are at war with his own. Mr. Sampson has no motive for filling his factory with a chain-gang of vicious pagans, who have no idea of staying with him beyond the time of their contract, or of adapting themselves to the situation while they remain. The risk of danger from such importations into any civilized community where there is a moderate sense of justice or a decent regard for the common welfare, is nothing compared to the injustice of laws nullifying honest contracts between men who are competent to judge for themselves.

While we take this position against interference by legislation with such contracts entered into by parties intelligently and in good faith—on the same principle that we object to fixing the hours of labor or the price of commodities by law—we fully agree that it is not wise to encourage the introduction of unskilled and poorly-paid labor in our factories, and it is not just to force such labor into competition with that which has grown up on our soil. But the remedy is to be found not in laws which restrict the power of individuals to work out their own destiny in their own way, but in the inevitable laws of trade, modified by an enlightened public opinion, and a considerate and just disposition on the part of workmen and employers. In some portions of the country, where the opportunities and demands for labor are greatly in excess of the laborers, the prosecution of great works which have wonderfully increased the wealth of the country would not have been possible without the associated labor which has come here under these much-abused and much-misunderstood contracts. But there is no necessity for procuring labor on such terms in Massachusetts, nor indeed in any of the older States; and we do not believe there is the slightest danger that it will ever gain a substantial foothold on this side of the continent. Mr. Sampson's experiment is an exceptional one, and although it may prove entirely successful under his skilful management, it is not likely to be followed except under a like provocation. But the right to follow it is as clear and undeniable as the right of workmen to associate themselves together for their common advantage.

The subject is worthy of the attention which Judge Kelley has given it. It should be treated always in a spirit which, instead of arraying the workmen on one side and the employers on the other, will bring intelligent workmen and employers together to consider how the most equitable exchange of advantages can be made. The genuine labor reform will be the result, not of a triumph of one class over another, but of a common good understanding between them. It is in the power of employers to contribute to this by timely and reasonable concessions, and of workmen by conceding to employers the rights which they claim for themselves.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Limerick, Tuesday, August 30, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M.
City of Cork (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 1 P.M.
City of Antwerp, Thursday, Sept. 8, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, September 10, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
28 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, September —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 3, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 3.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 31, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September 7.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc.
No. 22 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company are about to continue their double track between Hatfield and Souder's station, with a view to its extension to Lansdale. The same company have recently had built three new locomotives for freight trains, named Sandy Run, Edge Hill, and Fort Washington. A very fine one has also been constructed for passenger trains.

—A meeting of those engaged in the organization of the Labor Reform party was held last night at the northeast corner of Broad and Chesnut streets. A committee of five was created to perfect organizations in the various divisions and wards in the city, and after some informal addresses the meeting adjourned.

—A meeting of the Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association was held last evening, at the hall on Locust street, above Broad, James Alcorn, W. G. M., D. C. Johnson, W. G. Secretary. A large number of members were in attendance. Among the matters under consideration was the grand parade of the Order to come off in this city on Thursday, the 8th of September.

From statements made it appears that the turn-out on the occasion will be one of the largest of the Order ever known in Philadelphia, the membership of the subordinate lodges having been greatly enlarged during the past year.

—On Monday evening a woman who is known as Mary Tilton, Mary Miller, and by other names, fell in front of the Continental Hotel as if in a fit, and she at once became an object of sympathy. People gathered around, and after the usual means to restore her to consciousness had been successfully used she discovered that her pocket-book had been stolen, and that she, a stranger in the city, was wholly destitute of funds. A collection was taken up for her, and in order that suitable lodgings could be provided she was taken in a carriage to the Central Station. There she was recognized as having been similarly afflicted before, and with losing her pocket-book under similar circumstances; also as having been committed on a charge of larceny. She was before Alderman Kerr yesterday, when the above facts were stated under oath, and she was committed for 30 days. There are at the Central Station several dresses and two or three fine handkerchiefs, found among her effects, which the police believe to have been stolen. One of the handkerchiefs has the letters T. S. B. worked in one of the corners, and another the name of Mary Mitchell written in a corner.

—Elizabeth Wolf, residing near Second and Market streets, while paring apples yesterday, cut an artery by the slipping of the knife.

—Frederick A. Laslie, residing at Front and Shippen streets, fell on the footway at Second and Pine streets and broke an arm.

—Philip M. Raney, forty-six years old, residing in Alder street, had a shoulder dislocated by a sudden upward motion of the arm.

—A boy named Black, residing at No. 629 South Twenty-fourth street, was run over by a wagon on the Gray's Ferry road, and was much hurt.

—David Boady, nine years old, was run over by a cart yesterday and had an arm broken. He was removed to No. 618 South Third street.

—The McQuade Association and steamer No. 4, of Albany, arrived at Walnut street wharf about eight o'clock last evening. They were received by the fire department of the city, under the charge of Chief Marshal Hamilton Disston. The following companies participated:—

First Division—Vigilant Fire Company, Resolution Hose Company, Empire Hook and Ladder Company, Humane Hose Company and Perseverance Hose Company.

Second Division—Mount Airy Engine Company, Fame Hose, Diligent Hose, Independence Hose, Pennsylvania Hose.

Special Division—Northern Liberty Hose Company, Steamer No. 4 and McQuade Association, of Albany, New York,

Third Division—Union Fire Company, Schuylkill Hose, Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, South Penn Hose, Fairmount Hose.

Fourth Division—Mechanic Engine, Ringgold Hose, Independence Engine, Taylor Hose, Tivoli Hose.

The line formed on Walnut street, and marched over the following route:—Up Walnut to Second, thence to Pine, to Twelfth, to Chesnut, to Eighth, to Green, to Fifth, to Girard avenue, to Second, to Laurel, to New Market, to Northern Liberty Hose House, and there dismissed.

After the procession was dismissed the guests were escorted by the Orton Club to their rooms, northeast corner of Second and Coates streets, where a fine collation was spread. After partaking of supper they were conducted to the Merchants', where they will be quartered during their stay in this city. They leave on Friday evening.

—The firemen's relief fund now amounts to $1985·50.

—The citizens in favor of a reform party held a meeting last evening at Broad and Arch streets. Mr. A. C. McCurdy occupied the chair. But eleven persons were present. The meeting was organized, and it was agreed to create a committee of five to organize meetings in the various wards. After some discussion the meeting adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 116½.

—About eighty delegates, it is expected, will be present at the Minority Convention, to be held at Reading to-day.

—Hon. D. J. Morrell has received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Congressional District.

—At the inquest on the body of the victim of the railroad accident near Trenton, on Monday, held yesterday, a verdict was rendered censuring the company for using inefficient switches.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE PARIS FORTIFICATIONS—THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT INTEND TO MAKE A STAND, BUT THE PEOPLE DO—POPULAR PANIC AT THE CAPITAL—THE FALL OF STRASBURG MOST IMMINENT—TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE BESIEGED.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—(Special to New York *Herald*.)—Gold is again circulating in this city. Another American ambulance train left yesterday to join the army. Three ladies accompanied it. Brittany will soon send an immense number of volunteers to the army. A legion of foreigners is organizing in this city. Thirty thousand persons entered Paris yesterday from the neighboring country. The police are organized into regiments.

Measures have been taken to blow up the bridges and tear up the railways around Paris promptly on the approach of the enemy. It is understood that the diplomatic corps, in case the city is besieged, will go to Tours, which, owing to their presence, will be considered neutral, and will be respected as such by the belligerents.

The Corps Legislatif yesterday voted that the urgency of the situation demanded two important measures. First, the formation of battalions from the Garde Nationale, home guards and firemen of each department, who should be lightly equipped, and especially designed to hang upon the flanks of the enemy, attacking them at every opportunity. Second, it was for the Government to take, at prices agreed on, all arms manufactured in France, either from foreign or private parties and now ready for use.

There is no doubt but that a great battle will take place at once. The condition of the French troops is excellent. MacMahon has also received large reinforcements. An entire corps, the 13th, numbering 50,000 men, which was organized here, has been sent to him. Bazaine has been abundantly supplied with provisions and munitions. Paris is now fully prepared to resist an attack. The workingmen declare they will defend the city street by street, should it become necessary.

Advices received from all parts of the provinces invaded show that the sharpshooters are becoming very efficient, and capture numbers of Prussian scouts and stragglers and repel attacks on towns and villages. The presence of the sharpshooters and Garde Mobile encourages the country people, who now put on a bolder front. In some cases they have attacked, killing and wounding quite a number, and at many places they resist the exactions before tamely submitted to.

Should the Prussians be defeated their retreating columns will be terribly harassed by these irregular forces, who even now hang upon the enemy's line of march, and inflict daily losses.

Nothing has been received from the front except rumors of engagements terminating favorably to the French. The country people are now beginning to second the French scouts in giving precise information of the movements of the enemy. Officers and others who have arrived from the front insist that a great battle was fought on August 27, and that Bazaine and MacMahon joined, and that they expected to meet by this time the army of the Crown Prince, which was constantly being reinforced.

An American auxiliary ambulance train, under the direction of Dr. McCormick, set out for the front from Paris to-day.

Despatches from the Prussian general headquarters, dated Sunday at noon, declare that Bazaine's communications are completely cut off, and the telegrams printed in Paris as coming from him must be manufactured there.

A Brussels despatch of to-day says that MacMahon is about to make a desperate effort to force his way from Sedan, along the line of the Montmedy and Thionville Railroad, with the object of attacking from the north whatever Prussian forces may be gathered in the triangle formed by the fortresses of Metz, Verdun and Toul, regardless of their numbers. He hopes to have co-operation at all those places. The attempt is a bold and desperate one, as there is no escape from destruction in case of defeat. It is believed that the Emperor and his son will await the result of this movement at Sedan, and be ready to cross at Bouillors into Belgium, in the event of defeat.

Some journals to-day print a report that the Prussians last night attacked a train on the Paris and Lyons railway. There were some troops in the cars, and they made a defense. After several of the Prussians had been killed or wounded the rest retreated.

The bombardment of Strasburg is becoming very severe, and much damage has been done in the city.

The *Figaro* reports that a leading banker has received from America a telegram saying that twenty ships, heavily armed, have started, ostensibly for various American ports; that they are manned by Germans, and are to prey on French commerce and undefended ports on the French coast. The report creates a sensation here.

The French authorities to-day stopped travel via Calais to Paris, and the Boulogne route will probably be closed to-morrow. The channel steamers are already withdrawn. A decree appears in the *Journal Officiel*, dismissing from office the Mayor of Epernay, for issuing a proclamation advising the citizens to make no defense. The Council of War at Paris have condemned two more of the rioters of La Villette to death, one to hard labor for life, and one to five years' imprisonment. Great preparations have been made at Charleville, in the rear of MacMahon's position, for the accommodation of the wounded. The junction of MacMahon and Bazaine is not yet despaired of. The *Journal Officiel* states that the blockade only became effective on Aug. 19.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—(Special to the New York *Times*.)—One of the present writers for the Cologne *Gazette* was for a long time one of the editors of the Paris *Temps*, and was well received by the Ministers, as he was supposed to be a warm friend of France, and was decorated. At the time of the formal declaration of war he bolted suddenly from Paris, being assured that he would be arrested as a spy. He is a Prussian by birth, and his name is Becker. Another Prussian, named Simon, was one of the editors of the Ministerial organ of Paris, the *Constitutionnel*. His salary as editor was only 125 francs a month, and he had no private fortune, nevertheless he kept up a large establishment, had a carriage, horses, etc., was well received by the Ministers, and had free access to the best sources of information, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor. As soon as war was declared he, too, made for parts unknown. Becker and Simon distinguished themselves in their papers by the violence of their articles against France. This system of Bismarck's is perfect.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—A *Tribune* special correspondent, passing through Paris yesterday, was allowed to visit the fortifications. On the inner line comparatively few guns are mounted, and they are of small calibre, mostly old 24s and 32s. The outer forts, toward St. Denis, are connected by lines of earthworks. Much wood is felled on that side, and very little in the Bois du Boulogne.

He says:—"I am convinced that the Government does not mean to stand a siege, but the people do. The southern railways are still uncut, and it is not known why, since they bring such enormous supplies. Oxen are coming in droves from Italy. Coming from Dijon, when near Paris, I passed ten return cattle trains in three hours.

Nothing in Paris is so striking as the general gloom of the people, and the efforts to push forward troops are incessant. Shattered regiments are reforming. One regiment of cavalry has been formed out of the remains of four which were in the battle of Woerth, and another from two regiments. The officers remain, but there are literally no men. Troublesome volunteers are shipped to Algeria.

Our correspondent telegraphs from Frankfort, on Monday night, as follows:—Great damage has been done to Strasburg, and the principal street is in ruins. A shell fell on the roof of a Catholic girls' school and killed seven and wounded four. After the offer of an armistice was rejected and the German flag of truce was fired on, the bombardment was renewed with redoubled vigor, and the fall of the city is imminent.

The same correspondent telegraphs from Carlsruhe on Tuesday night:—"Inhabitants just escaped from Strasburg report dreadful sufferings. Most of the people spend their nights in the cellars. Potatoes are selling at 20f. per pound and other things in proportion.

"Horseflesh is the only meat to be had. General Ulrich declares that he will not surrender until the city is a heap of ashes, but the inhabitants beseech him to make terms. The beseiging force is increasing, and their losses are trifling. One hundred 60-pounder guns were lately placed in position. The cathedral is but slightly injured. Rain has been falling in torrents for several days."

Our correspondent at Paris writes on Sunday night:—"The Government promises that 200,000 of the National Guard shall be armed and equipped in five days. There are not over 30,000 uniformed soldiers in the city, and 20,000 regulars; about 20,000 Garde Mobile and 100 cannon at St. Maur. Discipline is unknown, and the Government has no real purpose of arming the people."

The Minister of the Interior says privately that he contemplates ordering all foreign correspondents out of the city of Paris and preventing their return. The English newspapers say that probably the Prussians will save him the trouble.

Another correspondent writes on Monday "the Garde Mobile camp has just broken up, and the troops have gone to join MacMahon."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·25	MOON SETS	9·46
SUN SETS	6·34	HIGH WATER	5·17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
C. of Manch't'r	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 6
Leopold I.	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 16
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 17
India	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 20
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B	Aug. 23
Pennsylvania	Havre	New York	Aug. 23
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Italy	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
FOR EUROPE.			
Batavia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 3
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 3
Holland	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Cuba	Baltimore	N.Orls. via K.W.	Sept. 1
Columbia	New York	Havana	Sept. 1
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 2
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 3
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 3
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 5
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 6
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamship Centipede, Willetts, Salem, J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, Boston, do.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Nor. bark Hanna, Erickson, Elsinore for orders, Workman & Co.
Bark Caro, Beals, Leghorn, do.
Brig M. E. Thompson, Bunker, Bangor, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Matthias Dunnock, Dunnock, Alexandria, Va., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr A. E. Conklin, Daniels, Providence, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr S. S. Hudson, Hudson, Boston, do.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, Providence, do.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Vaughn, Boston, do.
Barge Mary and Emma, Forsyth, New York, do.
Barge J. W. Krebs, Dix, do. do.
Barge E. Hooper, Dunnan, do. do.
Barge Henry Gormley, Gormley, do. do.
Barge William McFadden, Drew, do. do.
Barge R. RR. No. 56, Shaner, Williamsb'g, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 68 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Miss Annie Moran, Mr. James Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Nye, Mr. J. Guernd, Mr. John McDonough, Mr. George W. Haslam, Mr. John Brenan, Messrs. Thomas, Farrell, Twiggs, Taylor, Crichton, G. Horner, George Dinsmore. Outside the Capes, passed a bark beating in; at the Brandywine, a ship; at Fourteen Feet Bank, a bark; at Bombay Hook, a bark; at Reedy Island, brig Kate Upham; at Deep Water Point, bark Black Brothers.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. brig Fearless, Davidson, 12 days fm Matanzas, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Clara J. Adams, McFadden, 11 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Souder & Adams. Left brig J. Welsh, Jr., hence.

Schr Matthias Dunnock, Dunnock, 4 days from Choptank River, with lumber to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr Charles Dunnock, Averill, 5 days from Choptank River, with lumber to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr Clara, Mulford, from Boston, in ballast to C. Haslam & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 30.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 30.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

M. Bartlett, J. W. Andrews, N. Bottsford, J. A. Covill, A. Clark, and Bella McWilliams, with coal, for New York.

The Black Diamond left with those reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 31.—The H. E. Roberts, with coal, for New York, leaves to-day. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 30—9 A. M.—The pilot boat Turley reports as follows:—Went to sea this A. M., barks Almoner, Annie Augusta, and Sam Sheppard; brigs L. C. Madeira, William Welsh, and La Bella; two barks unknown, and several schooners. The ship J. Montgomery left for Philadelphia at 6 A. M.

4·20 P. M.—No vessels passing in this P. M. Wind N. Thermometer, 79.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Maid of Orleans, Houston, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was signalized 28th inst., lat. 40 31, long. 67 08.

Steamer General Meade, Sampson, at New Orleans 28th inst. from New York.

Steamer Mississippi, Henry, sailed from New Orleans 48th inst. for New York.

Steamer Roman, Boggs, hence, at Boston 29th inst.

Steamer Hercules, Doughty, hence for New Orleans, at Southwest Pass P. M. 26th inst.

Steamer Panther, Mills, hence, at Salem 29th inst.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Alexandria, D. C., 29th inst.

Bark John S. Harris, Thomas, hence for Antwerp, was spoken 27th inst., lat. 39 38, long. 58 19.

Brig John Crystal, Barnes, hence, was at Mayaguez 18th inst., to return.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, Coffill, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Baltimore 29th inst.

Brig Edith, Cole, hence, at Boston 29th inst.

Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 26th inst.

Schr Oliver Scolfield, Scolfield, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 29th inst.

Schr Lizzie B. Small, Tice, hence, at Danvers 26th instant.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, hence, at Danvers 26th instant.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, hence, at Marblehead 25th inst.

Schr Alabama, Vangilder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 19th inst.

Schr Lancaster, Williams, hence, at New Bedford 27th inst.

Schrs Goddess, Kelly, and Mahaska, Fickett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 27th inst.

Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, hence, at Fall River 26th instant.

Schr Lehman Blew, Clarke, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Bristol 26th inst.

Schrs Wind, Brown, and Gale, Shropshire, from Trenton, at Providence 28th inst.

Schr Rio, Norton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th inst.

Schr Rachael Jane, Cook, hence, at Pawtucket 27th inst.

Schr Virginia, Small, hence, at Darien 22d inst.

Schrs William Bartlett, Crozier, and R. Franklin, Glover, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Baltimore 29th inst.

Schrs Annie Tibbetts, Boynton, and Jas. Martin, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

Schr Congress, York, at Bath 26th inst. from Portland for Pittston, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Raven's Wing, Young, hence, at Salem 25th instant.

Schr David Collins, Townsend, hence, at Salem 27th inst.

Schr Hattie Paige, Haley; Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger; and Stephen Morris, Seaman, hence, at Salem 28th inst.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·0	
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, H. Frank Robinson, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ASSETS $200,000
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.
OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.
Spencer Roberts, John Stallman, Albert Ashmead, Joseph Handsbury, William Ashmead, M. D., Abram Rex, Nicholas Rittenhouse, Nathan L. Jones, James F. Langstroth, Charles Weiss, Joseph Boucher, Charles Millman, Charles H. Stokes.
SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,73
TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!
HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of
MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS
Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.
Special attention is called to this Company's
GRADUATING POLICY,
An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.
THIS COMPANY ISSUES
All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24
CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732·90
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING



The most durable Green
Will not fade, is brighter Color
costs less than any other because it will paint twice as
much surface, ground pure
only by the manufacturers
Sold by all paint dealers,
Office 123 N 4th St

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL,
To be given by the
MÆNNERCHOR,
SÆNGERBUND,
JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR,
AND HARMONIE,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1870,
AT WISSAHICKON PARK.
Tickets, $1, admitting one gentleman and ladies.
To be had at the following places:—
News Stand, Continental Hotel.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
L. Meyers, Music Store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker's Music Store.
A. Watson, No. 912 Market street.
Girard House News Stand.
A. Proskauer, No. 232 South Third street.
Ladner's Military Hall, No. 532 North Third street.
T. Baltz's Ice Cream Saloon, Girard avenue, above Thirteenth street.
Office of the *Demokrat*, No. 614 Chesnut street.
Office of the *Freie Presse*, No. 418 North Fourth st.
Office of the *Abend Post*, No. 465 North Third st.
Joseph Hess, No. 1007 N. Second street. 8 27 10t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, August 31,
Boucicault's Great Racing Drama,
THE FLYING SCUD.
In Act 2 will be shown MR. GEORGE HEILGE'S
GRAND CHARACTERISTIC PANORAMA,
Comprising Seven Thousand Feet of Canvas.
A Magnificent and Animated Picture, illustrating the GREAT CARNIVAL TIME OF LONDON,
THE DERBY DAY; OR, GOING TO THE RACES.
FLYING SCUD VICTORIOUS.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
COMMENCING MONDAY, August 29.
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
EVERYTHING NEW, FRESH, AND SPARKLING.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 8 29 6t

ASSEMBLY BUIDINGS.—
Grand Exhibition of
THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR,
From Photographic Views taken on the spot. Together with Portraits of all the Prominent GENERALS.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, August 29, and Every Evening.
Commence at 8 o'clock. 8 29 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE WONDERFUL BLONDES
in the New Can-Can.
IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE.
GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY.
Grand Ballets—Burlesque Songs, Dances,—Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1.
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwst

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.
6 11 3m

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 2 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

NAPOLEON'S LAST DODGE.

A CABLE despatch says that it is believed in London that Napoleon and the Prince Imperial will await the result of the impending battles between MacMahon and the Prussians, at Sedan, a town close to the Belgian frontier. The Emperor was asked a few days ago to either come to Paris or to follow the retreating Government to the proposed new capital at Tours, but he replied that his true place was with the army, and that he intended to share its fortunes. In what sense he does this may be seen by the fact that he has placed the only available body of French soldiers between himself and the foreign territory to which he proposes to retreat if decisive new victories are won by the invaders. This is a new style of conducting a campaign, worthy of the genius of the hero of Boulogne. If Jeff. Davis, instead of being compelled to don a petticoat at a point near the Atlantic coast, had managed to carry out his intention to retire beyond the Mississippi, and had made a final stand in Texas with the Rio Grande as his base, and with a steamboat ready to carry him over that river into Mexico the instant that he received tidings of a final American victory, he would have been in a position analogous to that which the Emperor is now said to occupy. Cowardice and selfishness could no further go. We do not wonder that the Empress complains of Napoleon's want of pluck, or that the rumors that he is a bogus Bonaparte, destitute of Corsican blood, are revived. He acted like a murderous monster in establishing the Empire, and he is winding it up like a mean miscreant.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

THE convention which meets to-day at Reading for the purpose of devising measures to increase the practical power of minorities promises to be an imposing and influential body. A preliminary vote in caucus indicates that Democratic as well as Republican delegates will be admitted; and such a course would be eminently proper, because members of both parties suffer under the present system, the Democrats of Lancaster county being as helpless as the Republicans of Berks. It is said, too, that Senator Buckalew, who has devoted much attention to this subject, is on the ground, and his explanations of the practical workings of the cumulative system could not fail to be at once interesting and useful.

The men who habitually act with minorities and who uphold Republicanism in districts, like the Fourth ward or Democracy in districts like the Tenth ward, are generally inspired by a deep love of principle. They may be wrong in their views, but they choose or cling to their avowed creed from disinterested motives. There are no Republicans so firm in the faith as those who have been proscribed for their partisan fidelity by Democratic majorities, and no Democrats so warmly devoted to Democratic principles as those who have been punished for this devotion by local as well as national exclusion from office. The chances of gaining power enjoyed by majorities bring with them eagerness to feast upon the loaves and fishes, and tend to bestow ascendancy upon men who care more for honors and emoluments than principles of any kind.

If cumulative voting brings into prominence some of the good men of both organizations who have undergone a species of martyrdom for years, it will thereby help to purify our politics, and to banish the greedy race who have sought power for power's sake, and who have used it mainly for their individual advantage.

But, aside from this consideration, the age which demands that the negro shall be enfranchised should not tolerate the continued ostracism of millions of intelligent white men. Even minorities should be endowed with rights which majorities can be compelled to respect.

TRUMPETS AND DRUMS.

THAT strange sympathy that unites all mankind, from the greatest to the least, is almost ludicrously illustrated by the fact that the European war threatens to cut off our foreign supply of toys. The grand debate between the chassepot and the needle-gun is affecting the prices of trumpets at Duluth, and the siege of Metz is raising the value of a mannikin on the banks of the Missouri.

The lucky man who said he would wish to write the ballads of a country rather than its laws is oftener quoted than Blackstone, and a great future reputation is open to that individual who will impress his own memory upon that of the children of this generation by inventing something really good in the way of a toy, something useful—not in a Gradgrindian sense—no child-trap with a lesson in it, but something that would confer lasting pleasure and be hammered and pounded, bitten into and stamped upon, without dangerous and destructive results.

Children love animals, and Noah's Ark can never be superseded in their affections; but why should the animals all have such thick bodies and such slender legs, legs made to break, and at best inclined to limp? Tin animals, too, are fondly treasured; but the color will come off, terrifying fond mothers with visions of lead-poisoning; and then a pretty tin horse invariably splits up the back, transferring himself, to the delight of infancy, into two horses as sharp as—knives ought to be. Placid, peaceful pussy-cats turn treacherously into plaster dust and fly into baby's eyes, and the deluded mothers look fruitlessly further, for even gutta-percha, in the present stage of development, is susceptible of much improvement.

Hood, with his poetic apprehension of the real needs of small humanity, described perfect bliss in the possession of "nine oyster-shells and a dead kitten by way of toys," but parents, thwarting the natural desires of infancy, always demand something else. The tender, angelic darlings would be satisfied with the oyster-shells, and enchanted with the kitten, but their simple tastes are early injured, and as the little innocents must have toys made for them, we can only hope that they will be made in better style. Now that Americans have an opportunity of controlling the toy market for a time, let us see what great improvements they can effect in this field of industry.

EVER since the siege of Paris by the Prussians seemed likely to be one of the speedy results of the war, the newspapers of the French capital have been filled with stories of Prussian barbarities and violations of the rules of civilized warfare. Many of the statements of outrages perpetrated by the invading force bore evidence of being either malicious falsehoods or else the imaginings of terrified editors; and while the French have been accusing their enemies of outrages, the only authentic violations of civilized warfare thus far have been committed by the French themselves. The firing upon flags of truce by the French, which has caused the Prussians to send a protest to all the leading powers of the world, was disgraceful to the boasted civilization of France, and the suggestions of some of the Parisian editors that the Prussians shall be provided with poisoned food, and all women who do not wear mourning shall be insulted, are well calculated to bring the cause of France into even greater contempt than it is at present. The vaporings of the Parisians, with their threats of violence and their professed determination to die in the last ditch, cannot fail to remind our readers of the similar utterances that came from the Rebel States during our civil war. They are the cries of mingled rage and terror from men who suddenly find themselves checked in what they intended to be a brilliant war of conquest, and called upon to repel an invasion where they hoped to be the invaders, and the men who utter them are the last ones who can be relied upon to die rather than surrender. Judging the fighting capacity of the Parisians from the tall talk of their newspapers, the probabilities are that if the Prussian army ever does arrive in front of their city it will find it an easier matter to capture it than is anticipated.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, NO. 417 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870.

NOTICE:—Holders of Certificates of this Company's Loans of 1872, 1882, and Boat and Car Loans of 1863 and 1864, are requested to present them on and after September 1, 1870, at this office, in order to receive in commutation therefor the new Certificates as guaranteed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Receipts will be given for old Certificates, and the new ones will be delivered as soon as they can be signed by the officers of the two companies.

F. FRALEY,
S 30 5t President.

☞ PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, located NINTH Street, south of LOCUST.—The Committee to distribute free tickets to medical students for the lectures of the University, which commence October 1, will receive applications until October 15. The application must be made in writing, with evidence of inability to pay full fees and of good moral character. The names of the gratuitous students will not be disclosed. Apply to or address W. PAINE DEAN, M. D., University Building, for free medical attention, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 12 to 2 o'clock. S 27 smw9t

☞ NOTICE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 25, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

S 26 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. S 29 1m

☞ A GRAND HOP WILL BE GIVEN AT THE BATH SPRINGS, Bristol, Pa., to the Excursionists of the Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, on THURSDAY, September 1. The boat will leave Chestnut street wharf at 9½ o'clock A. M. S 30 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OUR READY-MADE PANTS ARE CUT

IN THE SAME STYLE AS

CUSTOM WORK.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISMENT,

818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29, 1870.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Lehigh Equipment Trust of Philadelphia, held on the 26th inst., a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, was declared, payable on and after the 1st of September, 1870, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Trustees, Nos. 319 and 321 Chesnut street.

S 30 3t C. L. BORIE, Secretary.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870.—At a meeting of the Managers of the Railroad Car Trust of Philadelphia, held on the 26th instant, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, was declared, payable on and after the 1st September, 1870, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, Trustees, No. 329 and 330 CHESNUT Street. [S 30 3t] C. L. BORIE, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

A penalty of One Per Cent. will be added to all city taxes remaining unpaid after September 1st; Two Per Cent. after October 1st, and Three Per Cent. after December 1st, 1870. RICHARD PELTZ,
Receiver of Taxes.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29th, 1870. S 29 4t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
S 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. c S 3 ws 6m

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM B. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

CLOTHING.

The People's Own Establishment

MORE THAN EVER BEFORE
The people are realizing that ROCKHILL & WILSON are their best friends.

THE STRIKING REDUCTION
Made by ROCKHILL & WILSON on all grades of summer goods is making an impression on the hearts, the pockets, and the backs of our citizens, more than ever before.

IT IS APPARENT
That the public, knowing their best interests, are now flocking to the GREAT BROWN HALL more than to all the other clothing houses put together, to secure the GREAT SUMMER BARGAINS.

THE CONCLUSION
In the minds of every sensible man and boy is, "I must buy a Summer Suit at the GREAT BROWN HALL."
"I can buy cheaper at GREAT BROWN HALL than anywhere else."
"I will take all my friends and neighbors to GREAT BROWN HALL for their Clothes."

LET US ALL GO

And see the closing out of the Summer Stock of Elegant Raiment at

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO,
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARJES & Co.
New York. Paris.

RACES.



POINT BREEZE PARK,
PHILADELPHIA.
TROTTING MEETING.
September 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1870.
PREMIUMS, $10,500.
Closed with the following entries:—

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, September 6.
No. 1—PURSE $1000.
For Horses that have not trotted better than 2 50. $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third.
1. M. Roden, N. Y., enters b. g. Dunderberg.
2. Joseph Fisher, Easton, Pa., enters br. g. Charley Davis.
3. Wm. McBride, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Belle, of Philadelphia.
4. W. H. Doble, Philada., enters blk. m. Oneida.
5. R. Hoffman, Philada., enters br. m. Jennie.
6. John K. Levitt, Philadelphia, enters s. g. John P. Jenkins.
7. J. R. Grubb, Philadelphia, enters b. g. Red Hot.
8. J. E. Turner, Philadelphia, enters br. g. Honest Billy.
9. R. D. Cummings, Philada., enters d. m. Flora.
10. Jas. Nugent., Philada., enters g. g. Caliph.
11. P. Carroll, Philada., enters br. s. Trafalgar.
12. Samuel J. Jackson, New York, enters b. m. Flora Day.
13. A. A. Allen, Newark, N. J., enters g. m. Snow Flake.
14. Wm. Baine, New York, enters b. g. Two White Heels.
15. A. Patterson, New York, enters s. g. Charlemagne.

No. 2—PURSE $1000.
For horses that have not trotted better than 2:35. $600 to the first, $300 to the second, $100 to third.
1. W. H. Borst, N. Y., enters s. m. Josephine.
2. W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. s. Lizzie Keller.
3. K. K. Conklin, Philadelphia, enters b. s. Andalusia.
4. J. E. Turner, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Forest Maid.
5. J. Odkirk, Freehold, N. J., enters b. g. Unknown.
6. J. Collins, Morristown, N. J., enters b. m. Lady Emily.
7. Jas. Dougrey, Jr., Troy, N. Y., enters b. m. Fannie Lambert (formerly Maid of Honor).

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, September 7.
No. 3—PURSE $1500.
For Horses that have not trotted better than 2:25. 900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third.
1. W. H. Borst, N. Y., enters b. g. John J. Bradley.
2. Daniel Mace, N. Y., enters s. m. Idol.
3. Budd Doble, N. Y., enters br. m. Western Girl.
4. Daniel Pfifer, N. Y., enters b. s. H. W. Genet.

No. 4—PURSE $1500.
For Double Teams, neither Horse of which has, either in harness, wagon, or to the pole, beaten 2:30. $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third.
1. W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. g. Blue Dick, br. m. Lizzie Keller.
2. M. Goodin, Philadelphia, enters g. s. Ironsides, s. m. Lightfoot.
3. Budd Doble, N. Y., enters s. g. Dot, s. s. Hickory Jack.
4. S. J. Jackson, N. Y., enters b. g. Bep, b. m. Flora Day.
5. Wm. Baine, N. Y., enters b. s. Garibaldi, b. g. Two White Heels.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, Sept. 8.
No. 5—PURSE $1500.
For Horses that have not trotted better than 2:30. $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third.
1. M. Roden, N. Y., enters Charley Green.
2. B. Daniels, New York, enters b. M. Topsey.
3. W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. g. Colonel Russell, formerly Hop.
4. J. M. Miller, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Mary.
5. Budd Doble, New York, enters r. M. Edney.
6. M. Goodin, Philadelphia, enters s. g. Harry D.
7. Wm. Baine, New York, enters b. s. Garibaldi.
8. John L. Doty, Freehold, N. J., enters br. m. Lady Augusta.

No. 6—PURSE $1500—TO SADDLE.
For Horses that have not trotted better than 2:24. $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third.
1. Wm. H. Borst, N. Y., enters b. g. John J. Bradley.
2. Budd Doble, N. Y., enters b. g. Hotspur.
3. O. A. Hickok, N. Y., enters r. m. Edney.
4. Wm. King, Phila., enters blk. h. Rapid.
5. J. E. Turner, Phila., enters b. m. Fanny Allen.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, September 9.
No. 7—PURSE $1000.
For Horses that have not trotted better than 2:40. $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third.
1. M. Roden, N. Y., enters c. m. New Berlin Girl.
2. W. H. Doble, Philada., enters blk. m. Oneida.
3. E. Hoffman, Philada., enters br. m. Jennie.
4. I. M. Miller, Philada., enters b. m. Lotta.
5. J. K. Levitt, Philada., enters s. s. Vosburgh.
6. J. E. Turner, Philada., enters br. g. Honest Billy.
7. S. J. Jackson, N. Y., enters b. m. Flora Day.
8. A. A. Allen, Newark, N. J., enters g. m. Snow Flake.
9. Jacob Kremer, Williamsport, Pa., enters c. m. Quaker Girl.
10. William Baine, N. Y., enters b. g. Two White Heels.
11. A. Patterson, N. Y., enters s. g. Charlemagne.
12. James Dougrey, Troy, N. Y., enters br. m. Fannie Lambert (formerly Maid of Honor).

No. 8—PURSE $4500—OPEN TO ALL.
$2000 to first, $1500 to second, $1000 to third.
Budd Doble, N. Y., enters b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
B. Daniels, N. Y., enters b. m. American Girl.
Wm. H. Borst, N. Y., enters b. s. George Wilkes.
M. Roden, N. Y., enters b. r. Lucy.

These races are mile heats, best three in five to harness, except Double Team and Saddle races, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association.
No Free List.
Admission $1.
Coaches will be at the terminus of the Union and Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets railways to convey passengers to and from the Park, starting every hour from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M., and every 15 minutes from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.
The Bell will ring and horses will be called at 2:15, and started at 2:30 promptly.
S 31 ws2t S. A. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Mognettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings,

CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
S 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

EXCURSIONS.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY NEW YORK BAY EXCURSION,
by their contributing members, in honor of the return of the Band from Long Branch,
On MONDAY, September 5, 1870,
leaving Philadelphia, Walnut Street Wharf, at 7 30 A. M., landing at Pier No. 1 North river, and giving passengers choice of
THREE HOURS IN NEW YORK CITY,
OR THE DELIGHTFUL RIDE UP THE HUDSON ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES.
Single Tickets, $2 50; Gentleman and Lady, $4 50. Can be procured at the office of Beck's Band, No. 928 Market street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street; and at the wharf, any day previous to and on the morning of the Excursion. S 31 wfs 3t



THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat
JOHN A. WARNER
will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,
LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF
at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents. 7 29 tuwtf

MILLINERY, ETC.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,

Ribbons, Silks, Black Crapes, Velvets, Satins, Velvet Hats, Bonnets, Etc. Etc.,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

CARY, LINCOLN & CO.,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

Will offer in second story salesroom, on MONDAY, August 29, their entire stock of damaged goods for NET CASH,

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
ENDING WITH AN AUCTION SALE.
Must and will be Sold

To make room for an entire new stock, which will be opened in part on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Owing to Extensive Alterations we are obliged to delay the
GRAND OPENING
of our new and splendid Wholesale Rooms until about September 15.

Notice of Day Will be Made.

Our display will then consist of the very latest novelties, in shape, style, and materials, including Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Velvets,

All New and at Lowest Prices.

Extra Announcement!

Owing to delay in repairing our building we are obliged to discontinue our Retail Department for the present season, and will now offer in lots our entire stock of fine CUT RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.

REAL BARGAINS.

Also fixtures, consisting of Mirrors, Carpets Curtains, Tables, etc., are offered for sale.

Terms Net Cash.

CARY, LINCOLN & CO.,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
S 27 4t PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—Second and Third-Story ROOMS TO RENT

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

JEWELRY ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

Have largely increased their stock of

DIAMONDS

AND

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, OPALS AND CAMEOS,

In Mountings of Exquisite Style, carefully prepared by the most Skilful Workmen.

They also call particular attention to

NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY

IN ROMAN GOLD, GOLD AND ENAMEL,
TURQUOISE, BLACK ONYX,
BYZANTINE MOSAICS, AND PARISIAN ENAMELS. [8 5 fmwtfrp

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
AN ELEGANT STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. E. GOULD,
S 26 No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
S 26 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. (S 31 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.—THE STEAMship ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct on TUESDAY, September 6, at 8 A. M.
Through bills of lading given, in connection with Morgan's Lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route.
Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
For further information apply to
WM. L. JAMES,
General Agent,
S 31 5t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

BOARDING.

PLEASANT BOARDING.—PERSONS THAT have returned from the watering places and would like to spend a few weeks in the country will find a pleasant and healthy place at Mrs. DUPHEE'S Boarding-house, at SCHENCK'S STATION, on Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. She has a few good vacant rooms left. Terms reasonable. Cars run so that they can go down to the city early in the morning, and return late in the evening. Splendid gunning, fishing and boating. S 31 3t

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.
Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.
1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special Instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.
Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily.
Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.
S 13 W. STRONG.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. (S 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
S 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
S 29tf PHILIP A. GREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
S 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.
Particulars from circulars. S 13 t 9 1

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.
CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
S 18 1m Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The session will open on MONDAY, September 5. Applications may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES M. ROBINS, A. M.,
S 15 mwf 19 1 Head Master.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
S 22 1m Principal.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
S 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE.—The school year for 1870 and 1871 will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of September. T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
S 31 12t Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
S 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $200. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. S 6 1m

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 6. S 22 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
S 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smwfmrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 241 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 14 wfm

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30, 1870.

The Ninth Regiment.

On Monday afternoon the 9th Regiment received such an ovation as it has hitherto been the lot of the 7th Regiment exclusively to receive. The occasion was that of their return from their recent campaign at Long Branch. Not only the street boys, the business people, the shopkeepers, and the various passers-by of vulgar mould pause in order to do honor to Colonel Fisk's flushed followers, but fashion also attired herself in her best and prettiest, and greeted the 9th Regiment with her most beaming smiles. Along Fifth avenue honors which hitherto had been the exclusive boast of the 7th Regiment were paid it, and the air was not only rent with the cheers of the multitude, but white and palpitating also with the flutter of feminine pocket-handkerchiefs.

The Nathan Murder.

To say that the murder of Mr. Nathan is forgotten would be to exaggerate the public indifference under which the crime is lost sight of. Our life is too crowded, at this point of time and space, to allow of our brooding over one event, only, however fitly the event may be calculated to rivet attention for the time. Occasionally one of the newspapers contains a brief reference to the "dog" or its owner, but the popular interest is dead and can be brought to life again only by the arrest of the murderer.

Frankfort Street

is, in some particulars, one of the most remarkable streets of New York. George Augustus Sala (that name never seems to be written right unless all the six syllables are rung in) ought to have mentioned it in his series of articles entitled "The Streets of the World." It is a small narrow street which, at its beginning, separates French's Hotel from the *Sun* building, and runs in an easterly direction. A nest of weekly newspapers have their offices there, and one or two dailies there do their printing. It leads to mysterious localities where cheap hotels, vulgar taverns, and houses of the lowest ill-repute abound. By day it is infested with children who scream the filthiest language that human hearts bred among filthiness can imagine. At night, strange as it seems, the street is comparatively deserted. The street-walker has disappeared, the ruffian only occasionally looms into sight, and the tavern-keepers sit peacefully at their doors. By daylight only the place seems dangerous and vile. Then there is always something going on. Scarcely a week goes by that some brawl does not render its sidewalks impassable with the bummers, harridans, and prematurely-old young children who swarm in the dark places further down.

Mr. Greeley as Minister.

Mr. Horace Greeley has been mentioned as Minister to the Court of St. James. If the position were only offered to him, and he would only accept, what a spectacle for the two hemispheres that gentleman would present! He is already notorious for the exquisite urbanity and courtliness of his manner and his consummate taste in dress. Upon one occasion—a good many years ago—a friend of his encountered him walking down Piccadilly in London. The friend stared at him as though he had been an apparition, and for a considerable time could not make up his mind that it really was Greeley that he saw, the metamorphosis was so astounding and complete. Beau Brummell or Count d'Orsay in rags and dirt could not have presented a more unexpected phenomenon than Mr. Greeley did in the wondrous array—wondrous at least for him—that he wore on that occasion. There were four extraordinary things about this costume. One was that Mr. Greeley did not wear a white hat; another was that he did not wear a white coat; a third was that his pants were as long as his legs, and did not reveal the bare legs above his hose; and the fourth was that he wore gloves. Yes, this man wore gloves—but that of course was many years before the articles "What I Know about Farming" were ever contemplated. Seeing these extraordinary indications, the friend really thought that Greeley had gone mad.

"Greeley, *is* that you?" he at last exclaimed, in the extremity of bewilderment.

Mr. Greeley looked, and gave a glance which not even photography could hope to express, for it would have put the sun out of countenance, and caused the very instrument to shake. But a costume of that elaborate nature was reserved for London and Piccadilly only. It vanished on the home passage, and it was never resurrected more. Hence, there are those who swear that Mr. Greeley's costume arises from an affectation of singularity, and that he is not above the weakness of loving to be conspicuous.

Amusements.

Mr. Walter Montgomery has been debating with Jewett and Palmer the question whether a "grand Shakspearian combination," consisting, for instance, of himself, Mr. Davenport and Mr. Barrett, in the play of *Julius Cæsar* would attract. Mr. Montgomery might have had much more of a reputation in this country had he taken pains to keep the United States press posted as to his movements. For the last three-and-a-half years he has starring in Australia, and three-and-a-half years are quite enough to render any one forgotten whose claims are not absolutely first-class.

It has often been wondered why Mr. Edwin Booth does not take a trip to England and permit the Londoners to see what he is like. The reason is extremely simple. Some years ago, when Mr. Booth had much less of a reputation on the other side than he now has, he ambitiously went thither, burning with a desire to take London by storm and show Londoners what he could do. He found the managers there very cold. They looked with very perceptible distrust upon the young tragedian, and would only give him a chance to appear upon his paying them so much money down. To this the glorious-eyed Edwin very much objected. Their conduct riled him, and he swore in his heart that they should never look upon his face, dramatically speaking, again. He dislikes the English; he has never forgiven them not receiving him; and in all probability he will never go to England to act. Who is the more hurt by this conduct, the English or Mr. Booth?

Thus far, Mr. Jefferson has this season met with a good deal of criticism that is not complimentary to either his conscience or his creative capacity as an actor. Of course, very few people will be found to sympathize with the objection which is founded upon the fact that *Rip Van Winkle* is kept upon the stage merely because it pays. And yet such an objection is a valid and a just one, when we remember that the "Rip Van Winkle" whom Jefferson and Boucicault glorify is a drunkard with so little heart left that he violates solemn oaths in the same breath in which he utters them. The *World* for Sunday, and one of the Sunday newspapers of this city, take pains to point out this want of conscientiousness on the part of actor and dramatist. This is where the critic has the advantage over the performer upon the stage and the writer for it. He can be as moral, as indignantly virtuous, or as hollly sarcastic as he chooses to be, and claim to have nothing but the good of his fellow-men at heart. But to all his high-toned irony the dramatist and actor reply, "But it don't pay," and that answer is usually assumed to be conclusive.

The Churches.

The churches are just beginning to come up to the scratch. They are slowly opening again. You may say what you like about the fervor of *true* piety, but how much *true* piety is there in a city to have any fervor? Why should all the churches close as regularly as summer comes round? Is spiritual-mindedness no longer necessary when the mercury is high? I think that ministers, as a class, are a more conscientious and pure-minded set of men than the men who constitute any other profession are; but I also think that their fervency experiences a considerable "ooze" when the hot weather commences. The church has as regularly recognized a season for opening and shutting as the theatre has, and when the dog-days are hot and heavy upon us it is almost impossible to find a church to go to. Under such circumstances it is a blessing that that so many people are content in summer to take their church plain, and find nature and the open air a quite sufficient gospel for them.

ALI BABA.

OBITUARY.

Gustave Struve.

The death of Gustave Struve, the German revolutionist, is announced. He was born in Livonia on the 11th of October, 1805. He studied law, and entered the diplomatic service of the Duke of Oldenburg, and for several years acted as secretary of the embassy during the sessions of the Frankfort Diet. About 1840 he settled at Manheim for the practice of his profession. He passed much of his time in scientific studies, and was particularly interested in phrenology. In 1843 he vigorously attacked the Baden Government in the *Manheim Journal*, of which he was editor, and was a number of times subjected to fine and imprisonment. His paper was suppressed in 1846, and he then established the *German Spectator*. In 1848 he was concerned in an unsuccessful revolutionary rising, and was compelled to fly to France. In conjunction with Carl Blind he made another attempt during the same year, which was also unsuccessful, and he was arrested and sentenced to five years imprisonment. The insurrection of May 24, 1849, set him free, but he was again arrested by M. Bentano, the leader of the new revolution, on account of his socialistic teachings. Upon the defeat of the insurrection by the troops of the Confederation, Struve fled to Switzerland, from which he was shortly expelled. He then resided successively in France, England, and the United States. He was the author of a number of works on political and scientific subjects.

CITY ITEMS.

ALPACA SACKS.
Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen Dusters.
White Duck Pants.
Fancy Linen Pants.
White Duck Pants.
White Marseilles Pants.
All kinds of Summer Clothing sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A NEW AND HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF FOOD.—The SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from Irish Moss, by the Rand Sea Moss Farine Company, has been placed on our table at different times, and proves to be one of the best, most nutritious, and easily digested of all the farinas now in use. It is palatable to the taste, is lighter and less compact than any other farina, and hence better adapted to weak stomachs, to dyspeptics, to invalids, and all persons of frail constitutions. In cases where tapioca, sago, barley, corn starch, maizena, and similar articles are beneficial, the Sea Moss Farine is not only a substitute, but has advantages which neither of them possess, because the main ingredient of the moss has been considered by medical men for many years as having invaluable remedial properties. It is particularly recommended for pectoral affections, scrofulous complaints, diarrhœa, etc.—*Editor Hall's Journal of Health.*

A YOUNG WIFE'S REQUEST.—Wife—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night you'd stop into your druggist's and get me a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS. Be sure and get the genuine.

Charley—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with Plantation Bitters?

Wife—Everybody that I know is in ecstacy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure my dyspepsia, and at the same time do away with that terrible nausea which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that all I want is a tonic, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got.

Charley—It is just the thing, my dear; and it is strange that I had not thought of it before.

MESSRS. CARY, LINCOLN & CO.'s great special sale of millinery goods, in the second-story salesroom of their store, No. 725 Chesnut street, seems to be the raging topic of the hour. Many hundred persons visited their store yesterday to purchase the bargains there offered. The goods embrace a great variety of ribbons, silks, black crapes, velvets, satins, bonnets, and bonnet materials generally, which were slightly damaged by fire and water at the late fire in the establishment of this firm. The damage in most cases is insignificant compared with the enormous reduction in prices. See the advertisement in another column.

FATAL TO THE TEETH are all acrid preparations. They may bleach the enamel, but they as surely dissolve and destroy it. The mild, genial balsamic preservative Sozodont, impregnated with the Saponin of the famous tropical Soap Tree, of Chili, is the only absolutely safe article of its kind in the market, and protects the teeth from all destructive influences, as well as keeps them free from tartar.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

A GOOD HOTEL is a benefit to the community, and Boston may well be proud of its noted AMERICAN HOUSE, so long and so well kept by Lewis Rice, Esq. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished, it need fear no competitor.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy and useful.

DIED.

ERNST.—On the 29th instant, THEODORE H. ERNST, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Church, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, on Thursday morning, September 1, at precisely 10 o'clock. 2*

KIRKPATRICK.—On the 28th instant, DAVID KIRKPATRICK.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 923 Arch street, on Thursday, September 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

EDITORIAL OPINIONS

OF

Leading Journals

ON THE

MERIT

OF

DR. FITLER'S

Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful compiaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like DR. FITLER'S WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

DOCTOR FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Among the various remedies prepared for the cure of Rheumatism there is none that can compare with Dr. FITLER'S. Compounded as it is by a regular practitioner of over thirty years' standing, the immense confidence that the public place in it is well and deservedly bestowed. Thousands of certificates have voluntarily been given in its favor, and many of the cures that it has made have been of cases that have been pronunced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians of the land. Rheumatic sufferers should try it. They will find it a positive specific for the cure of their painful ailment.—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No more painful ailments afflict humanity than Rheumatism and Gout, and, until the advent of DR. FITLER'S GREAT REMEDY, no diseases were more difficult to cure. The patient toil, scientific research, and incessant application for years, however, of Dr. Fitler, have supplied the world with a specific in those complaints, whose goodly ministrations have made it a positive boon—a veritable Balm of Gilead—to suffering humanity. Thousands of the worst cases have been cured by it, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is hailed as the safest, surest, and most scientifically prepared cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia ever discovered.—*New York World.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Has exceeded all expectation, by its wonderful curative power. Persons who have exhausted both money and patience will be warranted, in writing, a complete, permanent cure. Thirty-seven years' experience in specially treating Rheumatism has produced this popular standard specific. Dr. Fitler graduated 1833. Diplomas at office, No. 29 South Fourth street.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

RHEUMATISM.

This disease, once a terror to the afflicted, has lost, of late years, many of its fearful and frightful aspects. Since the introduction of DR. FITLER'S REMEDY, those suffering from the disease have happily found a means of mastering the dread disorder. The use of that specific speedily drives every vestige of Rheumatism and Neuralgia from the system, and being purely vegetable, it not only cures those diseases thoroughly and effectively, but it also improves the general health, and leaves the system strengthened and invigorated. Rheumatic sufferers, by all means, should try it and prove its singular efficacy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

This great specific for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, since its introduction to the public, has met with a success unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Dr. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of the year 1833, and a physician in active practice ever since, devoted years of patient research and experiment in perfecting it, and the cures that it has since made outnumber those of *all* other rheumatic remedies in the land combined. Thousands of certificates have been given of the wonderful cures it has effected of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and throughout the land it is hailed by those suffering the tortures of those terrible diseases. Being purely vegetable, its use cannot injure the most delicate constitution, and those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuralgia can safely try it, and with the assurance too that it will speedily bring them back to health.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

DR. FITLER.

This eminent practitioner, by the discovery of his wonderful specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has laid suffering humanity under a debt of gratitude that can hardly be repaid. Thousands of the most painful cases on record, of the diseases alluded to, have been cured by that marvelous preparation, and thousands more, who are now using it, are on the road to the same blissful condition of restored happiness and health. What it has done in thousands of instances it can do again, and we say to all rheumatic sufferers—try it, be convinced and be cured.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

$5000 WILL BE PAID

To any person producing a preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as

DR. FITLER'S

VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

The scientific prescription of Professor JOSEPH P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty thirty-seven years,

PERMANENTLY CURING

WITH THIS REMEDY,

50 IN EVERY 100 PATIENTS TREATED;

so warranted under oath, from registered cases—a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant medicine, free from injurious drugs (sworn vouchers from renowned prominent physicians endorsing Dr. Fitler accompany each bottle.) To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating number of bottles warranted to cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded.

Price, $1 50 per bottle; six bottles, $7 50. Medical advice sent by letter gratis.

Address Dr. FITLER, Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or No. 704 BROADWAY, New York.

Sold or obtained by Druggists. 8 29 ws

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST WAR NEWS.

MacMahon's Strategy.

Napoleon Very Sick

The Prussians Steadily Advancing.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Revenue Cutter Ashore.

Important Naval Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

A Nephew of Bismarck Arrested as a Spy.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—*Le Pays* says a nephew of Bismarck, named Mulertie, who tried to raise a regiment of Hanoverians some time ago here was arrested yesterday as a spy.

Ineffective Interference.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The *National Gazette* o to-day has the following important intelligence—"It is understood that neutral powers are corresponding actively. No result has as yet been attained, except a resolution that each power must acquaint the rest with any individual move. The evident purpose is still to intervene at some stage of the war, though Prussia regards the movement as having been contemplated entirely too late.

Prussia Getting Ready for Italy.

"This intention has already been almost offensively announced from Vienna and Florence.

"Prussia objects emphatically to the course of Italy. The latter has threatened complications requiring the undesirable solution that it is forced to fight or submit to great sacrifices. Rather than let a neutral profit from our troubles, all the powers of the earth shall not stop us half way in a war of self-preservation.

"England has also broached her intention to intervene, but she never meant an armed intervention. The interests of Europe demand the cessation of all such attempts."

Feeling Against the Protestants in France.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—There is great local excitement throughout the French departments against the alleged sympathizers with Prussia and notably against the Protestants.

Versailles Organizing for Defense.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Versailles, though an open town, is organizing for her defense.

Advices from Algeria say that the Arabs and Kabyles have sent an address of felicitation to the Turcos now in France, promising to imitate them.

The Paris Exiles.

The *Moniteur* says that many of the Prussians who have just been expelled from Paris were actively plotting against France. It is said that the police have discovered a case of Prussian uniforms in the house of a suspected person. Many Germans who have been expelled have given false reports of the hardships they have been compelled to undergo. The Germans are leaving rapidly, though permission to remain has been given in a number of instances, where there was no doubt as to the proper conduct of the applicant.

The Silly Filibustering Story.

The *Moniteur* says it is empowered to contradict the silly statement of the *Figaro* concerning armed ships sailing from American ports to prey on French commerce.

Belgian Neutrality.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Belgian Government denies having assented to any foreign troops crossing portions of her soil.

Sunday's Battle Without Importance.

The French say that the battle between Dan and Stenay on Sunday was without importance.

Travel Suspended.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.—Travel between this city and Paris has been suspended.

An American for the Defense of Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Victor Sejour, an American citizen, has demanded to be naturalized, so that he may enlist for the defense of Paris.

The Paris Exodus.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—An extraordinary miscellany of passengers is constantly arriving here from Paris—sportsmen, nuns, jockies, horses, school girls, etc.

The Emperor Seriously Ill.

LONDON Aug. 31.—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram.*)—Troops have been leaving Paris all day for the north.

Passenger traffic between Calais and England has been stopped.

The news from the French army this morning reports that the Emperor is seriously ill at Sedan, and that his condition excited great anxiety.

The Efforts to Reinforce MacMahon.

The determined and persevering efforts of these last few days to reinforce MacMahon from Paris, still continues, and with considerable success, notwithstanding some backward movements, by which the Prussians have either intercepted or driven back a few detachments of these supplies. The army under MacMahon will be found to be very strong, and in a condition to persevere in their determined attempts to assail the Prussian armies before Metz, and then enable Bazaine, who is still beleaguered in that fortress, to join MacMahon's army.

Four hundred Arabs of the French army, captured in the late engagements by the Prussians and imprisoned in Germany, have escaped and returned to France.

Another Story About MacMahon—He is on the Retreat.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Times* this morning says MacMahon is now endeavoring to retreat on Soissons, having failed in his attempt to relieve Bazaine at Metz. The mails are only carried between London and Paris. Telegrams from Paris this morning are exultant.

The Crown Prince.

There are statements that the Crown Prince is thirty-six hours behind the calculation of the Prussian staff, and that he will not arrive at the right moment to effect a junction with Prince Frederick Charles.

FROM THE WEST.

The Illinois State Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The Illinois State Fair is to be held at Decatur the last week in September.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval News.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Navy Department has received a despatch from Rear-Admiral Glisson, commanding the European fleet, dated Flushing, Holland, Aug. 19, saying the Juniata will proceed to visit the Elbe and the Weser. There have been no new cases of small-pox on board the Franklin for ten days, and as soon as the remainder of her crew can be received on board, the rear-admiral will proceed with the Franklin to Copenhagen. The Richmond has been ordered to visit Malaga, Barcelona, Cadiz, and Lisbon. The Plymouth is still at Lisbon, awaiting the arrival there of the United States Consul to be conveyed to Algiers.

Honorably Discharged.

At their own request the following officers are honorably discharged the United States service:—First Lieutenant J. C. Schenowith, 5th Cavalry; Captain Travers and A. Field, as soon as relieved from duty as Indian agents; and Mr. P. Wiley, military storekeeper of the Ordnance Department; First Lieutenants Phineas Stevens and George S. Spalding, unassigned, and Greenleaf Cilly, 12th Infantry. Second Lieutenant Henry D. Waller, Sr., has resigned.

Danger to a Revenue Cutter.

Captain Davis, commanding the revenue cutter Wilderness, reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, from Galveston, having got afloat from the beach near High Islands, on the Texas coast, the United States tender Geranium, which was ashore with two feet of water under her bows and four feet under her stern. Much difficulty was experienced in getting her afloat, which was, however, accomplished, and the vessel towed by the Wilderness to Galveston. The Wilderness ran considerable risk, and was once or twice in a dangerous position, but escaped without any material damage.

N. Y. Census Returns.

Complete returns received at the Census Office show the Fourth ward, New York City, to be 23,537, Fourteenth, 29,694, Fifteenth, 25,889.

New Banks.

Only two national gold banks and four national currency banks have been organized under the late law. The People's National Bank of Norfolk, Va., was to-day authorized to commence operations, with a circulation of one hundred thousand dollars.

Internal Revenue Receipts

for the month are nearly eighteen millions, and since June 30 nearly forty millions.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Arrived, steamship Magnolia, from Havana.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Arrived, steamship Colorado, from Panama.

Sailed, ship Annie M. Weston, for Baker's Island.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 31

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....71 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Mars, Grumley, New York, do.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, do.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, do.
Bark Eliza Avelina, Dowley, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, B. Crawley & Co.
Dan. schr Grasmere, Kellin, Trinidad, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 84, Daly, Brooklyn, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, from New York.
Barkentine White Cloud, Freeman, fm N. York.
Brig B. Young, Jay, from Bangor, with timber.
Brig Tangier, Rose, from Providence.
Br. brig Planet, Sheppard, 15 days from St. Johns, P. R., with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.
Schr General Connor, Partridge, 12 days from Matanzas, with sugar to J. Mason & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Southerner, Heaton, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Mary, Gilchrist, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, fm Provincetown, with mdse.
Schr Anna Amsden, Bangs, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr White Squall, Brannock, from James River, with lumber to W. T. Conquest.
Schr W. S. Parson, Taylor, from Bath, Me., with cedar logs to Taylor & Betts.
Schr Ocean Belle, Collin, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Nellie G., Paine, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Potomac, Eldridge, from Georgetown, D. C., with railroad ties to Vineland Railroad.
Schr Eva Adell, Eaton, from Bangor, Me., with railroad ties to Vineland Railroad.
Schr Mail, Linscott, from Hallowell, with granite to Barker Bros.
Schr Mary B. Harris, Rowley, from New York.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Sweet, do.
Schr Mattie Holmer, Stubbs, do.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, from New Bedford.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, do.
Schr W. J. Phillips, Somers, fm Rockhaven, Conn.
Schr Onrust, Heat, from Providence.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, McDevitt, from Norwich.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, from Pawtucket.
Schr H. L. Slaight, Willetts, from Boston.
Schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, do.
Schr David Babcock, Colcord, do.
Schr Virginia, Burnes, do.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Buckalew, do.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Grace, do.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, do.
Schr James M. Vance, Burgess, do.
Schr George Taulane, Adams, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Henry P. Lord, from Matanzas—reported by Isaac Smith, pilot.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 31.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Pilot Boy, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
P. G. Fessler, with lumber to Gill & Lukins.
C. H. Zeigler, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
H. C. Patterson, W. N. Carter, Mary Ann, and Simon Snyder, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
James D. Smith, with lumber to William S. Smith & Co.
Frances & Alice, with lumber, for Princeton, N.J.
Mollie, with bark, and Corinne, with wood, for Wilmington, Del.
J. A. Gilmore, with lumber, for Jersey City.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers Colorado, Freeman, and Scotia, Judkins, for Liverpool via Queenstown; and City of Limerick, Phillips, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 South MERRICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. E. Mitchell's.) The Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN, Principal.
8 31 tS15

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 325 wfm3 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, MADE BY R. EAYRE, ONLY, [5 4 wfm4mSp 68 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY
D. Smith Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges Issue Bills on London Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FIFTH EDITION

EXTRA

The Entire Prussian Force.

How it is Distributed.

ANOTHER REPORTED ENGAGEMENT

Address of King William

The Strasburg Bombardment.

The Prussian Forces in the Field.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The *North German Gazette* of this city to-day gives the subjoined statement as to the organization and movements of the armies of Germany, respecting which many errors have been in circulation lately. The Prince Royal of Saxony commands four divisions, organized as previously reported. This army has been ordered to move on Paris by way of Rheims, while the 3d Army is moving to the same destination through Troyes. Eight army corps are, therefore, now moving on Paris. The first army is commanded by General von Steinmetz, and consists of the 1st, 7th, and 8th Army Corps. This army is now near Metz. The second army is that of Prince Frederick Charles, comprising the 2d, 3d, 9th, and 10th Army Corps. This is also near Metz. The third army, commanded by the Royal Prince, comprises the 5th, 6th, and 11th Corps, as well as two Bavarian corps. This army has been directed to move on Paris by way of Troyes. The fourth army, that of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is advancing on Paris by way of Chalons. The fifth army, under General Werther, embracing the Wurtemberg and Baden divisions, is now engaged in the siege of Strasburg. Besides these, there is an army of reserves, partly under command of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Rhine; partly under command of General Canstein, at Berlin; and partly under command of General Lowenfeld, in Silesia.

Victory for Prussia.

The *Gazette* after this recapitulation goes on to say:—Evidently the Prussians may without interruption or without danger of exposing their rear move on Paris, while the armies remaining in North Germany are strong enough to maintain order at home and protect the country.

The splendid library at Strasburg has been destroyed by the vigorous bombardment.

Another Engagement—No Details.

The following news is official:—

VARENNES — Tuesday night, Aug. 30, via Berlin, Aug. 31.—Advance of the 12th Prussian Army Corps and a portion of the 5th French army has had an engagement near Nouart. No details are received. The railway between Mezieres and Thionville has been destroyed at two points by the Prussians.

Address to the King on Intervention.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—At a meeting of notables held here last evening, an address to the King was formed protesting against permitting foreign intervention, which would deprive Prussia of her reward for her late victories. The sacrifices of Germany alone should be heard. Germany is willing to confide all to the King of Prussia in establishing peace not again to be wantonly broken.

Strasburg Cannot Hold Out Much Longer.

The last reports from Strasburg of the besiegement of the fortress and city represent that the besieged are not likely to hold out longer than three days, when capitulation will be inevitable.

The Defenses of Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Preparations for the defense of Paris are still being rapidly pushed forward with energy. Houses and tenements outside of the fortifications, likely to interrupt the line of fire, or furnish cover for an enemy, are being demolished. Hereafter the fortifications will be manned daily, so as to accustom the fresh levies to duties likely to devolve on them in defending the city. Thirty thousand sick and wounded soldiers from the front have returned to this city.

FROM NEW YORK.

Coal Sales.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—At the coal sale to-day the following prices were realized:—Lump, $4·10@4·27½; steamboat, $4·40@4·45; grate, $4·75@4·85; egg, $5·05@5·10; stove, $5·40@5·50; chesnut, $4·10@4·25. This shows a decrease in lump of 10 cents: steamboat, 2½; grate, 11; stove, 11½; chesnut, 27½, and an increase in egg of 6¼.

Base Ball.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TROY, Aug. 31.—A game of base ball between the Athletic, of Philadelphia, and Haymaker clubs is now being played before a large audience. The first inning resulted:—Athletic, 0; Haymakers, 0.

GAS FIXTURES.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS,

PENDANTS,

BRACKETS, ETC.,

Of Every Design.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,

8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

"THE BOOK OF MORMON."

As few people, except in the church which Joseph Smith established at the time of this publication, have read this curious history of ancient America, the following brief summary is offered, that the nature of this Mormon Bible, so often misrepresented, may be understood without the labor of reading its entire mass of dull and often absurd matter. It comprises fifteen books, as follows:—

The First Book of Nephi.
The Second Book of Nephi.
The Book of Jacob, Brother of Nephi.
The Book of Enos.
The Book of Jarom.
The Book of Omni.
The Words of Mormon.
The Book of Mosiah, to which are added the Records of Zeniff.
The Book of Alma, Son of Alma.
The Book of Helaman.
The Book of Nephi, Son of Nephi, who was the son of Helaman.
The Book of Nephi, Son of Nephi, one of the disciples of Jesus Christ.
The Book of Mormon.
The Book of Ether.
The Book of Moreni.

After the confusion of languages at Babel, the Jaredites crossed the ocean in eight ships, and, landing on the coast of North America, built cities, and became a great nation. But, falling from godliness, the whole people was destroyed about six hundred years before Christ. Their prophet Ether wrote their annals, and hid the history, written on plates, for the information of the finder.

A party of Israelites from the tribe of Joseph left Jerusalem in the reign of Zedekiah, followed the Red Sea and the continent to the ocean, and then sailed eastward to the coast of South America, peopled the country, and soon became divided into two factions, styled, from the names of their leaders, Nephites and Lamanites. The first were righteous, and suffered persecution at the hands of the wicked Lamanites, but, like the Puritans, emigrated to a free land, coming to the northern part of South America, where God blessed them for their uprightness, and prospered them exceedingly; while their brethren, the Lamanites, were left by God to the evil devices of their own hearts, and their white skins grew dark under His curse.

In the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, a few of the tribe of Judah came to North America, and, travelling towards the centre, were, after four centuries, discovered by the Nephites, who found them a large tribe of ignorant people, who had no records, and had utterly lost their former civilization. They are called, in the Book of Mormon, Zarahemla. Acting as missionaries, the Nephites converted, and entered into an alliance with, Zarahemla; and together they built ships on the Isthmus of Darien, and sent colonists along the coast northward. Others went overland; and in a few hundred years North America was repeopled. The Book of Ether, with the history of the Jaredites, was recovered.

At the crucifixion of Christ, the Nephites, who were fallen away from the law, were punished by earthquakes and terrible upheavals, which destroyed many; but the survivors saw Christ after his ascension. Then the law of Moses was done away with, the gospel substituted, and twelve disciples chosen as apostles. The Lamanites and Nephites were converted; but hardly four centuries passed away before they again became corrupted, and a war broke out between the inhabitants of the two continents. The Nephites were driven northward; and while the remnant of the nation was encamped around the hill of Cumorah, some two hundred miles west of Albany, the Lamanites came upon them, and destroyed nearly all. Mormon and his son Meroni, being righteous men, survived; and, after completing the record, hid it in the hill of Cumorah, where, after fourteen centuries, Heaven revealed it to Joseph Smith. From the Lamanites sprung the American Indians.

There are many very amusing stories in the Book of Mormon; and much of it is simply a copy of the prophecies of Isaiah and other Jewish prophets. The ships in which the early fugitives crossed the ocean were made somewhat on the principle of submarine rams, with a hole at the top, and another at the bottom, for ventilation, when either top or bottom was not submerged. These arks did not carry the extensive freight Noah was obliged to take on board. In the words of Ether, the vessels "were small; and they were light upon the water—even unto the lightness of a fowl upon the water; and they were built after a manner that they were exceedingly tight—even that they would hold water, like unto a dish; and the bottom thereof was tight, like unto a dish; and the sides thereof were tight, like unto a dish; and the ends thereof were peaked; and the top thereof was tight, like unto a dish; and the length thereof was the length of a tree; and the door thereof, when it was shut, was like unto a dish. . . . And the Lord said unto the brother of Jared, Behold, thou shalt make a hole in the top thereof, and also in the bottom thereof; and, when thou shalt suffer for air, thou shalt unstop the hole thereof, and receive air. And, if it be so that the water come in upon thee, behold, ye shall stop the hole thereof, that ye may not perish in the flood." A luminous stone at each end of the ship gave light during the three hundred and forty-four days the voyage to America lasted.—*Old and New for September.*

SCANDINAVIANS FOR MAINE.—Maine has now quietly entered upon the plan of settling her backwoods region with Scandinavian immigrants. There has not been so much stir over the arrival of the Swedes as accompanied the advent of the Chinese in North Adams, but in some respects the event has hardly less significance. We cannot give in detail a history of the movement, but a few facts will be useful and interesting. The credit of the plan belongs jointly to Governor Chamberlain, Mr. Wm. W. Thomas, Jr., of Portland, and the legislature which passed the necessary act. Mr. Thomas was an old pupil of the Governor when the latter was a professor in Bowdoin College. Having graduated at that institution in 1860, he was, a year or two later, appointed consul at Gottenburg, Sweden, where he remained for some time. On his return he began the efforts for securing a Swedish colony in Maine, and, seconded by the pertinacity of General Chamberlain, those efforts were not relaxed until the project was carried forward to assured success. The Legislature passed the resolution authorizing the undertaking, on the 23d of March. Mr. Thomas was at once appointed the commissioner to carry it out, and on the 8th of May sailed from Portland. By the 25th of June the first colony was ready to start, and four weeks thereafter it was introduced to the new settlement, New Sweden, or, as it has heretofore been known, township No. 15, range 3, west of the east line of the State. The first colony numbered fifty-one persons, of whom one, a child, died on the passage up the St. John. The company landed in Halifax, went by rail to Annapolis, and thence by water to St. John, and up the river to Tobique, New Brunswick, opposite Fort Fairfield, in Aroostook county, Maine. Carriages conveyed them to Fort Fairfield. As they crossed the boundary, the United States flag was raised on the foremost carriage, an artillery salute was given them, and the State Land Agent welcomed them to the country and to Maine. A meeting was organized in the village of Fort Fairfield, and the new comers were again welcomed. Mr. Thomas acted in all these ceremonies as interpreter. After a collation in the town hall the immigrants again took carriages and proceeded towards their new home. At Caribou the whole village turned out, and the strains of music from a brass band mingled with the cheers of the country people. Here also a halt was made, and there was more speaking, after which the Swedes were received by the people into their houses and passed the night as their guests. The following day they accomplished the remaining eight miles of their journey and arrived at New Sweden.

Of the new comers it may be said that they are all intelligent and thrifty people. Every adult person among them is able to read and write, and they have already entered heartily into the acquisition of the English language. They bring with them money, in gold, averaging $100 to each person. They bore individually all the expenses of transportation as far as Tobique, and the State paid only for the carriages to convey them to their new home. They are educated to trades, and from some little incidents of the trip which have been mentioned they are evidently of exactly the proper material for pioneers in the new settlement. The Aroostook country is proverbially fertile, and is certainly not excelled by any land in New England, and the township assigned to them, the proprietorship in which is given them on easy terms, has not a superior in the whole county. It is covered with forest as yet, but is of rich soil, not at all swampy, free from rocks, and of a gently undulating surface. The Swedes express themselves delighted with the country.

HOW MUSICAL GENIUSES ARE MADE IN GERMANY.—A Cologne correspondent of the *Orchestra* indulges in this descriptive wail:—Nothing can be more absurd and disgusting than the presumption of modern young German composers, very few excepted. The young musician who is so happy as to hit on a strange mode of talking, or walking, or dressing, or writing, and who possesses a sufficient amount of swagger, begins first to be called "clever." As soon as he gets this title, he walks, talks, dresses, and writes himself up to a genius. He is a pianist, and by dint of promenading up and down the keyboard, throwing from time to time his long hair back, by dint of heaping up a quantity of notes, of modulating a commonplace figure three or four bars over and over again through every tonality, of using the accord of the dominant seventh as a bridge to go anywhere, but never knowing how to finish, because he never knows how to begin; by dint, I say, of writing all this chaos down, and scoring it in the most eccentric way, he conceives he has composed an entirely new and marvellous work. Then he gets by heart the best verses of Schiller, Goethe, and Herder, as well as the finest sentences of the renowned works on æsthetics, and so boldly begins to talk about music in autocratic style, and is given to "interpret" and "define" the beautiful in art. By-and-by the arrogance of his conversation and his piano-playing begin to recruit a few admirers, generally of feeble-minded and inexperienced students; now he gets a friend in the press, then a publisher, and in a few years he is proclaimed a man of genius. This dangerous generation of musicians in Germany is the result of the great influence so long exercised in this country by Liszt and Wagner. The history of humanity shows clearly enough how great men, as well as great humbugs, have always created new sects of admirers and imitators. But alas! imitation is the source of corruption in literature and the fine arts, and much more in music, for the field is a wide one belonging to the metaphysical branch, and the demonstration more infinite, not being subject to material form. So the imitators of Liszt and Wagner are nothing less than elements of musical decline in Germany."

FACTS ABOUT NOSES.—The French, and, indeed, all the Latin races, are remarkably "nosy," and the study of nosology has seldom been neglected in France. Julius Cæsar desired that he might have men about him who "were fat, and such as slept o'nights," but the modern Cæsar, Napoleon I, was wont to say, "Give me a man with plenty of nose." He little dreamed that he was destined to be baffled by a people—the Russians—whose noses were well-nigh level with their faces, and that his ultimate victor was to be a man with the most prominent nose in Europe—Arthur, Duke of Wellington. Napoleon's own nose was exquisitely chiseled, sculpturesque in mould, form, and expression; but not one of his brothers had a nose worth looking at, and that of Jerome Bonaparte was beneath contempt. Ney's was weak, undecided, though honest. But consider the mighty hook of Bernadotte, the severe aquiline of Kleber, the dangerous protuberance of Moreau! A man with that profile was a man to be got rid of. Robespierre's nose, small, delicate, puggish, supercilious, forms one of the oddest outward characteristics of that inexplicable man. It is not, like Marat's, that of a blood-spiller. It would have better become a member of the Social Science Association, or a *doctrinaire* opponent of capital punishment. Voltaire's, on the other hand, is eminently typical of the man. It is sharp as a pen, inquiring, suggestive, scornful, and hopelessly skeptical. But for a thoroughly emblematic creature, haughty, imperious, commanding, imposing, commend us to that of Louis XIV. The Grand Monarque, it was discovered after his death, was really a little man; but it was much more his nose than his towering periwig and his high-heeled shoes that made him look seven feet high. Depend upon it, but for that nose obedient millions would never have bowed down and worshipped him for seventy years.

"Some years ago," says the Washington *Star*, "George Alfred Townsend wrote a yarn for a Western paper purporting to give the particulars of a remarkable surgical operation performed upon Senator Benton in his lifetime. The substance of the story was that the Washington doctors plugged Mr. Benton in the side as boys plug a watermelon; that they disemboweled him, turned his intestines inside out, removed the food there, and with it a considerable collection of public documents, bits of leather, visiting-cards, splints of bakers' pine, etc., that he had swallowed from time to time absent-mindedly while intent upon the compilation of his "Abridgment of the Debates in Congress." This miscellaneous collection of indigestible matter, it was stated, had finally produced an awkward jam in the intestinal canal, hence this operation. The narrative proceeded to state that the Colonel's bowels were carefully washed, rinsed, and repaired; that his dinner was then replaced (minus the public documents and other indigestible matter), and that the opening or plugging in his side was then sewed or glued up nicely. It was gravely added that the stern old statesman minded the operation so little that he wrote two chapters of his "Abridgment" while it was going on. And this astounding Munchausenism was copied into nearly every paper in the country; in fact, we see it occasionally on its travels yet. It had not the slightest foundation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE CITY MISSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Is now in active operation. The undersigned, General Superintendent (by appointment of the Bishop), would respectfully and earnestly urge upon members of the Church particularly, and Christian people generally, the necessity of united and combined effort in the extension of the knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ among the neglected portions of our community, and in providing for the relief of those in our midst who are "in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity."

The present time demands unusual exertions on the part of Christians to stem the tide of sin and wickedness which is coming up over our city.

All moneys sent us designed for the support of Missionaries, for defraying the expenses of Halls and Chapels for Divine worship, and for the relief of the destitute, will be thankfully received and carefully and usefully applied.

The Rooms of the City Mission, No. 225 South NINTH Street, are open daily from 8 to 4 o'clock.

Let every one come up to the help of the Lord.

Rev. SAMUEL DURBOROW,
General Superintendent.

W. W FRAZIER, JR., Treasurer,
8 26 5t] No. 101 S. FRONT Street.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
21 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 306 BROADWAY,
New York.

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LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
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NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
9 15 3m* DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw3 No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

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G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2½] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

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COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,

For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each

THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·00 EACH.

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THE LEHIGH COAL
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Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"
OR THE
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From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.

As the company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
8 26 1m] AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
LEHIGH COAL,

OFFICE:
No. 124 South SECOND Street.

YARDS:
CORNER EIGHTH and MASTER, 8 29 6trp
No. 818 SWANSON Street, above Queen.

BEST QUALITY HARD AND FREE-BURNING ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL at owest market prices. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut for carters at liberal discount.
EASTWICK & BRO.,
Yards, TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av.
Office, No. 226 DOCK Street. 8 30rp tf

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA
Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,
7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17] No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THE STORE PROPERTY
No. 722 CHESNUT STREET,

Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.

Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M.

THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10 tf DELANCO, N. J.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE, NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS.—HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.
Address immediately, FINLEY,
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 239 S. SEVENTH Street.

FOR RENT—SUITABLE FOR A LARGE retail trade, First Floor and Basement of the new Stores Nos. 112 and 114 North NINTH Street.
Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
8 26 fmw6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS House, between Broad and Twentieth, Pine and Vine streets. Address P. O., Box 1623, Philadelphia. 8 29 3t*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.	

[5 13fmw6

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mw6] PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE
CAPE MAY, N. J.

Good accommodations can be had at this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Address

8 17 10trp* LYCETT & SAWYER, Proprietors.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 23 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 1

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
8 13 61t W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, August 29, 1870.

Proposals in writing and under seal will be received at the Office of this Company as TRUSTEES OF THE LEHIGH EQUIPMENT TRUST OF PHILADELPHIA until FRIDAY, the 2d day of September next, for the sale to the Trustees of Twenty-three Thousand Dollars of the Capital Stock of the said the Lehigh Equipment Trust, to be applied to the SINKING FUND under said Trust.

The proposals may be for a part or the whole of the above, should be endorsed "Sinking Fund," and addressed to N. B. BROWNE,
8 30 3t President.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, September 29, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange Plants" around the following named National Cemeteries in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and North Carolina (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging):—

Whitehall National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J.
Beverly National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J.
Annapolis National Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Newbern National Cemetery, Newbern, N. C.
Wilmington National Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C.
Raleigh National Cemetery, Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury National Cemetery, Salisbury, N. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application at this office.

Bidders will be required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of two years, as they may happen to fail during that period.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.
Chief Quartermaster Third District, Department of the East. 8 30 6t

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

A Calcutta correspondent writes on this subject as follows:—

"From all the accounts we receive here it appears to be tolerably certain that Sir Rutherford Alcock's commercial engagements with the Chinese Government will not be ratified at home. So far as India is concerned, this is a result to be desired. Even without his untoward assistance there is very palpable danger impending over the opium revenue of this country. What the real aim of the Chinese Government is I do not profess to be able to decide. Their avowed intention to foster the cultivation of opium at home until the Indian trade is destroyed, and then to strangle their own, by this means enforcing total abstinence, may be what they sincerely intend, but I take leave to doubt it. It is, I suspect, but a wily mode of holding a candle to the Devil, and of securing on grounds of the loftiest morality the fullest profits derivable from immorality. Admitting, however, that the Chinese Government is really sincere in its aim, I question very much whether it is attainable. During the proposed process the Chinese revenues would reap an enormous harvest, ever increasing as the Indian trade failed; and when the first act was completed and China grew all her own opium, it is at least open to doubt whether the then Government would retain a sufficiency of its pristine virtue to cut itself off from a source of wealth which by that time it would have come to look upon as an all-important element of the finance of the country. Moreover, as, on the removal of all restriction on its consumption, the national taste for opium, already so strong, would have been vastly stimulated, it is, to say the least, problematical whether the people would or could forego the use of the drug. But be this as it may, the fact remains that the cultivation of opium in China is already very great, and is rapidly increasing, and that the drug locally produced is not far inferior to Indian opium, and can of course be sold at a cheaper rate. With this local recognition of opium, the old argument as to the immorality of the Indian trade disappears. It will be necessary, therefore, for the Indian Government henceforth to fight China in her own markets, and, while raising the largest revenue from opium attainable, to keep the price at which it can be sold in China so low as to prevent competition from other quarters, and if possible to undersell the Chinese growers themselves. The mode of attaining this end was indicated some few years since by Sir Cecil Beadon, perhaps the highest authority on this subject that India has had, and that is to very greatly increase the cultivation of opium in Bengal, and to sell a larger amount at a lower price in China. Hitherto we have been able to command the market, but in a very short time the Chinaman would accustom himself to the inferior drug procurable on the spot, and the sale of the highly flavored and costly Indian opium would be confined to a few rich connoisseurs. The Indian Government are fully awake to the great importance of this question, and their action will, I have reason to think, follow the course suggested by Sir C. Beadon. To extend the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal it will be necessary to give the cultivators a higher price for their produce and also to extend its growth to other parts of India, to Rohilcund, the Punjaub, and perhaps, though the idea is heretical, to Bombay, to the exclusion to a certain extent of Malwa opium. The alternative plan is, abandoning the monopoly of cultivation and manufacture, which is the Bengal system, and introducing the Bombay system, which levies a heavy transit duty on the opium manufactured by private enterprise in Malwa. I am, however, distinctly of opinion that the Bengal system, securing the monopoly of the direct purchase, preparation, and sale of the drug, should be maintained. Practically, the Government derives something like £30 a chest more from Bengal opium than is derived under the Bombay, or 'pass' system, from Malwa opium. Of course a heavier duty might be imposed on Malwa opium, but this would certainly at first check production, and a reduced supply now means an increased production in China—a consummation religiously to be avoided. I have, therefore, little doubt that sooner or later—the former for choice—the Indian Government will adopt Sir C. Beadon's view, and that they will, in furtherance of their real interest, stimulate the cultivation of opium by the payment of a higher price to the cultivator, and, as a consequence, extend the area over which it is produced. The enhanced price of, say, one shilling in the pound would be all-important to the cultivator, while the difference it would make to the Government would be insignificant."

THE PARISIANS AND THEIR GERMAN BEER.—A Paris letter says:—A terrible piece of news for thirsty Paris is just announced. The numerous *cafes* supplied with Bock beer by the great house of Dreher & Co., of Vienna, exhibits in their windows a placard stating that in consequence of the war no beer is to be had by the usual railways, that the stock is out, and that their numerous customers must be good enough to wait for the completion of arrangements set on foot for bringing German beer to Paris by way of Switzerland and Italy. It is only in the best houses that this momentary scarcity will be felt. By far the greater part of the *soi-disant* bocks consumed in Paris are manufactured in this city or the environs. There is an enormous brewery of "Vienna" beer at Pantin, the suburb made famous by the Traupmann murders. I believe the interests of this brewery have rather suffered by the notoriety of its existence. But for Traupman its products would have passed off as true "bocks" more easily than they do now. But, although the Paris brewers cannot produce beer so good as that of Munich and Vienna, or even as the "bocks" of Strasburg, their efforts to rival the genuine article have very much improved the average of the beer brewed in Paris. Some years ago Paris beer was a vile, flatulent, saponaceous deception. Now a very palatable, refreshing, and not unwholesome preparation of malt—and possibly of hops—though I believe other bitters are more commonly used, is a very general drink. The French cannot understand beer as a concomitant to a repast. With their meals they must have wine. But in the evening, among the better classes, far more beer is now drank in Paris than in London.

SPECULATING IN LECTURERS.—Can any one tell what is the need of the "lecture bureaus" now existing in different parts of the country? As far as we can see, they are just about as useful as the middlemen who speculate in grain, or the brokers who gamble in stocks. They are of no value to either producer or consumer, and the whole object and end of their existence is to demand a speculator's tribute. Surely it cannot be a difficult matter for a lecture committee to communicate directly with principals when they want to get up a course of, say, ten lectures, and the most popular lecturer in the country can hardly find it so burdensome to make his own engagements that he must seek relief by paying ten per cent. of his receipts to some "bureau" to do it for him. For half such a percentage he might hire a small army of clerks to do his correspondence and make his engagements, and find the business done more satisfactorily, too. And yet the "bureau" system is extending, growing in power, if not in favor, and from the number of first-class lecturers who have put themselves in the hands of "bureau" agents this year, we conclude that the "bureaus" are pretty generally getting control of the lecture field, and demanding tribute where they first begged it. Well, we neither lecture nor hire lecturers, and so do not have any personal interest in the matter, but we always try to warn the public when we see speculators trying to live upon it without giving an equivalent for the money they exact, and this seems to be a case in point very decidedly.—*Springfield Republican.*

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		10·20 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8·00 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		10·50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6·15 P. M.
	arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		7·50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport		1·30 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8·50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		9·00 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport		9·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12·25 A. M.
"	Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven		11·35 A. M.
" "	arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven		9·35 P. M.
" "	arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE. THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS. FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excursion	5·35 P. M.
Mail	4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M. For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M. Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at	8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at	4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

D. H. MUNDY, Agent. 6 28

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

9 00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May Saturdays only.

5·45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.

Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue

8 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.: arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisbur Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's. Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK. ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4 30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00

" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 1

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9¾ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 5 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

4 1

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, French Plate Mirrors, Fire-proof Safe, Bookcases, Office Desks and Tables, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain, and other Carpets, Etc. Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

September 1, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, an excellent assortment of household furniture, comprising superior walnut parlor, library and dining-room suits, with plush, reps and hair cloth coverings; superior walnut chamber suits; fine-toned rosewood piano-forte, by Hallet, Davis & Co.; French plate mirrors; superior fire-proof safe, by Farrel & Herring; walnut bookcases; fine hair mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, refrigerators; stoves; store fixtures; office tables and desks; china and glassware; kitchen utensils; 500 pounds white lead; fine velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets, etc. etc.

Also, fine-toned seven octave piano-forte, by Hallet, Davis & Co., in rosewood case. 8 30 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

FINE GUNS.

To close the Estate of J. E. Evans, deceased.

On Thursday,

Sept. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold an assortment of fine guns, comprising double-barreled breech and muzzle-loading guns, pigeon guns, rifles, etc., etc.

Also, for other accounts, a number of very fine guns, among which are:—

Superior double-barreled gun, made by Krider, cost $300.

Superior double-barreled gun, laminated steel barrels, made by W. D. Miller.

Superior double-barreled breech-loading gun, made by Philip Wilson, etc., etc.

Now open for examination. 8 30 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut Street.

HANDSOME NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Several Fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, 2 Rosewood Seven-octave Pianofortes, Nearly New; Large and Small Mantel, Pier, and Chamber Glasses; Fine Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery, Engravings, China, Glassware, Office Desks and Tables, Kitchen Furniture, Etc. Etc.

On Friday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of fine Furniture from some of our best cabinet makers, comprising:—Parlor suits, covered with green and maroon plush, reps, and hair cloth; elegant chamber suits, handsomely carved, with wardrobes to match; also, dining-room furniture, in oak and walnut; also, lounges, easy chairs, rockers, etc. SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Also, the furniture and carpets from a family declining housekeeping. 8 30 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

September 1, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

ALSO,

By order of Assignee, sale of a Bankrupt's Stock, for cash, comprising a full assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, office furniture, etc. 8 26 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

September 2, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 8 27 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning, 8 30 5t

Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

September 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 31 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 873 N. Seventh street.

ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUIT IN GREEN PLUSH, Elegant Oiled Walnut Chamber Suits, Rich-toned Schomacker Piano-forte, Handsome Walnut Sideboard, Extension Dining-table, Elegant Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Fine Hair Mattresses, etc.

On Thursday Morning,

September 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 873 N. Seventh street, below Poplar street, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture, etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 8 29 3t

Peremptory Sale S. E. corner Fifteenth and Federal streets.

STOCK OF A MARBLE YARD.

HANDSOME HEAD AND FOOTSTONES, ELEGANT MANTELS, LARGE MARBLE SLABS, ETC., ETC.

On Monday Morning,

September, 5, at 10 o'clock, at the S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Federal streets, by catalogue, the stock, tools, and fixtures of a marble yard, including 15 sets handsome head and footstones; 5 elegant marble mantels, a number of large slabs of Italian marble, Italian marble window sills, pier ashlers, water tables, base courses, stoops, iron pipe and rails, tools, fixtures, etc.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 8 27 7t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LARGE SALE OF 500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, RUBBERS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Sept. 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. 8 30 2t

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. 6 28 tf

IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

AUCTION HOUSE OF

HARVEY & TYLER,

Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.

St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.

We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo.

G. A. ENO,

No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

8 12fmw2m General Agent.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

GEORGE W. ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

(Established 1826.)

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. 13 19 6m

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Sunday's Mysterious Battle

Fighting Near Vouzieres

Another Prussian Victory!

Strasburg to Capitulate

The American-German Filibusters.

Paris in a Chaos.

MacMahon's New Strategy

French Official News.

PARIS, Aug. 30—Midnight.—The following official news has just been promulgated by the Minister of the Interior:—

The march of the Prussians on Paris seems to have been arrested.

MacMahon continues his movement.

There has been no serious engagement yet.

Prussians Evacuate Chalons.

Chalons has been evacuated entirely by the Prussians. Railroad trains go freely now as far as Rheims.

The National Guard

of the Seine, Marne, and Aisne are organizing to offer vigorous resistance.

Affairs at Strasburg.

A person who left Strasburg on Friday last says one part of the town has suffered much, but the garrison is supplied with plenty of provisions and munitions of war, and the citizens are determined to resist to the last.

Prussian Vessel Captured.

A Prussian vessel has just been captured and brought into Dunkerque.

The Strasburg Bombardment.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The Prussians are sending street locomotives to aid in placing heavy guns before Strasburg.

The Prussians Strong about Rheims.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Standard*, in reviewing the situation this morning, says:—The Prussians are strong around Rheims, while immense masses of them have passed to the northward.

Conflicting Rumors.

It is impossible to say whether the report that the King is moving on Paris with a heavy force is true or not; and equally doubtful is the rumor that the French Ministers of War and Interior have removed from the capital. The news is all uncertain and conflicting.

The Mysterious Battle of the 27th.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The *Moniteur* says persons who have arrived from Mezieres affirm that a battle occurred on Saturday. Our informants saw the Prussians retreating. There were great numbers of stragglers. There has been no official announcement of this affair yet by the Ministers of War or the Interior.

MacMahon's Communications.

The *Public* says MacMahon is entirely free in his movements. He is in perfect communication with Bazaine, and to-day both must be fighting the enemy.

The Prussians Severely Punished.

The forced marches of the Prussian Prince Royal have used up many of his men, who are foot-sore and have to be transported in carts. Thousands have been left behind.

Where are they Now?

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Letters received to-day say that the Prussians are in the Departments of the Yonne and Aube, and are overrunning the environs of Troyes and Tonnere, cutting the railways and telegraphs.

Bazaine Still Cooped Up.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31—11 A. M.—Bazaine is still cooped up. The German army has been ordered to camp as far as possible from the last battle-field, owing to the sickening exhalations.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial.

The Emperor is expected at Carignan, in the Department of Ardennes. The Prince Imperial is at Avesnes, in the department of the Nord.

The "Bold Privateer."

The Paris *Figaro* prints in capitals the story of the departure of a Prussian privateer from America, and bids French shipping and seaport towns to beware.

Prussian Losses Estimated by a Frenchman.

The *Patrie* estimates the Prussian losses at over 145,000 thus far.

Supplies for Thionville.

Thionville has certainly been resupplied with stores and ammunition.

Bismarck at Home.

Bismarck is reported at Spandau, near Berlin.

Another Prussian Victory.

GRAND PRE, Aug. 31.—The French position on the heights between Vouzieres and Attigny, which was held by a body of Turcos, was taken by storm yesterday by two squadrons of hussars, who dismounted for the purpose. The place was a very strong one.

French Staff Officers Captured.

Two Uhlans of the Royal Guard last night brought in two staff officers of MacMahon's just captured.

MacMahon's Effective Force.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—(Special to the *Courrier des Etats-Unis.*)—MacMahon has an effective force of probably two hundred thousand men, the *élite* of France. Everything is now in suspense, waiting the issue of the battle which must soon be fought in Ardennes or along the Meuse.

Paris is Fully Prepared,

is calm, and filled with patriotism, and all her men and youths are ready to take up arms at once.

What the Prussian Invading Army Is.

The Prussian army advancing on Paris by the valleys of the Aube and Seine is nothing but landwehr, the Prince Royal's troops having turned north to meet MacMahon. The peasants along the line are seriously annoying the invaders.

MacMahon's Tactics.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—French advices report that MacMahon by his tactics has succeeded in separating the forces of his opponents, and that he will deliver a battle, probably to-day, with the most confident hopes of success.

The Corps Legislatif—Accusation of Protestants.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—In the Corps Legislatif yeterday, Deputy Johnson, of Bordeaux, protested against the accusation of the Protestants in France. He affirmed that this was not patriotic, and said the Protestants were ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in defense of the country.

The Minister of the Interior said that such accusations were unworthy of France. He knew that all Frenchmen were moved with the same sentiment.

Patriotism the First Religion.

He would cause it to be published in all the communes of France that the first religion now is patriotism. This was greeted with great applause.

The United States German Filibusters.

Subsequently Deputy Bethemont demanded from the Minister of Marine an explanation of the reported filibustering expedition of Germans from various parts of the United States.

The Minister in reply said he had received no official despatches on the subject, and in the absence of any intelligence directly confirming the report he could not suppose the American Government would permit such a violation of the rights of nations.

The *Patrie* says the report of these expeditions is absurd, and all the other evening papers take the same view.

(Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co. of Philadelphia, have received the following private despatch.]

Strasburg to Capitulate.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The garrison at Strasburg promises to capitulate to-day.

Paris Railway Connection with Brussels Stopped.

Railway trains between Paris and Brussels have stopped running, the road being in possession of the invaders.

The Coming Grand Battle

is expected to occur on the Ardennes or Meuse. The Prussian landwehr are approaching Paris through the Valley of the Aube and Seine.

MacMahon's Army

is 200,000 strong.

Bonds

open firm at 88⅜@88⅝. Consols, 91⅜@91⅝.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 31—11:30 A. M.—Consols 91⅝ for money and account. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 88⅛; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 86¾; 10-40s, 83. Stocks steady. Erie, 17½; Illinois Central, 111⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 31.—United States 5-20s closed quiet and steady at 91⅛@91¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 8⅞d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suppression of Chinese Piracy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The American Minister to China reports that active preparations are about being taken to suppress piracy on that coast.

Danish Neutrality.

The Minister at Copenhagen officially announces to the Secretary of State the revocation by the Danish Government of the order permitting foreign ships of war to enter the interior part of the harbor of Copenhagen in time of peace.

The Steamer California,

now repairing at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, has been ordered to Boston to be docked and her screw put on.

Naval Orders.

Acting Gunner C. B. Magruder has been ordered to duty at Pensacola Navy Yard.

Ensign Richard Rush, detached from the Mohican, Pacific fleet, has arrived at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Movements of Vessels.

The Delaware, late flagship of the Asiatic fleet, now on her way home, will doubtless enter the port of New York.

It is supposed that the Mohican has arrived at Callao, Peru, and relieved the Kearsarge, which is now *en route* to San Francisco via Sandwich Islands.

FROM THE WEST.

Political.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—N. C. Burchard was yesterday renominated for Congress by acclamation by the Republicans of the Third Illinois District.

The German Fair.

The German fair opened here yesterday. There was a large crowd and great enthusiasm. A long procession of German organizations paraded the streets. The Italian Society also joined in the parade.

Personal.

The Marquis of Sligo is in Chicago.

Terrible Railroad Accident—Eight Men Killed.

Two cars of a train on the Des Moines Valley Railroad were thrown down an embankment yesterday morning south of Des Moines and demolished. Eight men were killed and fifteen seriously wounded. All of them were Iowa soldiers, and were on their way to attend the State soldiers' reunion.

Burning of a Flour Mill.

The flour mill of Broukhoust & Co., at Waterford, Wisconsin, was burned on Monday night. The loss is $25,000, and the insurance $15,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

State Politics.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The Democratic State Central Committee meets here to-day to fix the time and place of holding the State Convention.

The *Argus* says Rochester will be the place, and that Hoffman, Beach, Nichols, and nearly all of the present incumbents will be nominated at the convention.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The steamship Scotia takes out $329,300 in specie to-day.

Aid for the French Wounded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The French society for aid to the wounded to-day remit $5000 to Baron Rothschild, Treasurer of the main organization in Paris.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Stocks dull. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 116⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110; 10-40s, 109. Virginia sixes, new, 65; Missouri sixes, 90¼; Canton Company, 61¼; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie, 22½; Reading, 96; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 118¾; Michigan Southern, 91⅜; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Permits Issued During the Present Month—The More Important Improvements.

The following is a summary of the most important building operations for which permits have been taken out during the month:—

Dwellings—Four on Mulberry street, near Poplar; 2 Gay, near Cresson; 3 Eleventh, near Mountain; 10 Latona street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth; 5 near Eleventh and Mifflin; 10 Titan, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth; 8 Carpenter, above Twentieth; 12 Fernon and Mountain streets, between Tenth and Eleventh; 5 Morris, west of Tenth; 7 Seventeenth, below Federal; 5 corner Tenth and Mifflin; 17 Pierce, above Ninth; 6 Siegel, west of Sixth; 25 Sixteenth, below Reed; 5 Alter, above Twenty-third; 17 Rising Sun lane; 15 Emma, below Berges; 20 Philadelphia, near Cumberland; 23 Fox, above Cumberland.

Stables—One 18 by 16, corner of Fifteenth and Federal streets; one 18 by 28, Thuron street, above Dauphin.

Pottery—One 18 by 45 feet, Enue street, west of Seventh.

Churches—One 35 by 57, Oxford street, near Paul; one 38 by 68, Foulkrod street, east of Main, Frankford; one 62 by 136, corner of Front and Canal.

Factories—One 40 by 90, Fairhill street, near Columbia avenue; one 40 by 106, No. 1605 Spring Garden street; one 45 by 80, Linn street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth; one 40 by, 90 Hamilton street, west of Twenty-third.

Ice-house—One 25 by 36, corner of Twenty-fifth street and West College avenue.

Plaster Mill—One 40 by 90, Beach street, below Brown.

Gas Manufactory—One, 31 by 56 feet, near Main street, below Green lane, Manayunk.

Shops—one 36 by 36 feet, Ellsworth street, between Ninth and Tenth; one 20 by 40, No. 1031 Moyamensing avenue; one 48 by 90, Twenty-second street, south of Cherry.

School Houses—One 49 by 107 feet, on Carpenter street, east of Ninth; one 48 by 56, corner Twenty-third and Jefferson streets.

Stores—One 17 by 54, northeast corner Sixth and Morris streets; one 16 by 30, Tasker street, east of Ninth; one 20 by 40, corner Thirteenth and Oxford; one 35 by 37, No. 2104 Ridge avenue; one 18 by 25, Thompson street, near Columbia avenue.

Coach-House—One, 16 by 40, Perth street, below Poplar.

Hotel—One, 24 by 78, Lancaster avenue, near Ridge avenue.

Chapel—One, 32 by 50, Thirty-eighth street, near Haverford.

Theatre—One, 100 by 136, Chesnut street, near Eleventh.

SALMAGUNDI.—Scholastic—the first Monday in September.

—Non-cencical—that New York is bigger than Philadelphia.

—The heat during the last few days has been intense. In some places the thermometer was as high as three paper collars per day.

—All this week workmen have been busy moving large slabs of stone into the new building of the Tradesmen's National Bank, on Third street, below Chesnut. Eight horses were all that were required to haul one of these slabs, and the time required to get it out of the middle of the street was sufficient to make a string of cars accumulate long enough to reach a square or two. The usual delegation of overseers was on hand seeing that everything was done right. The curbstone and street were filled with them to the distance of several blocks. They included newsboys, bootblacks, porters, letter-carriers, brokers, merchants, and all conditions of men who had or who had not time to spend over such matters. Those that had not time took it anyhow for the benefit of the public. The city is in no danger of accidents while we have such self-sacrificing members of the community. These stones were large enough to hang about any number of persons' necks when it becomes necessary to drown them in the depths of the sea. Possibly this was what the large delegation was waiting for. Our first impression on viewing one of these fragments was that the bank directors intend to start a down-town opposition to a stone quarry, and retail the article after buying it in bulk.

—The attention of Sister Irene, of the New York Foundling Asylum, is called to the babies Policemen X and Y of this city, who invited a person out into the back yard for the purpose of having a head put on him, and of receiving pecuniary remedy for damages. Poor little fellows! Couldn't keep their tempers! But of course could hardly expect it from such infants.

—*Itinerant Music-boy* (singing)—"Vive la France.

Enraged Teutonic Beer-seller—"Yah, Feefela der dyvel!"

Itinerant Music-boy—"Well, then, Vive la Prusse."

Exit E. T. B. Seller, preceded by I. M. Boy.

—Numbers of embryo freshmen have been noticed gazing wistfully into the Pennsylvania University buildings, wondering why in the world the institution has not moved.

—For the cream of our private educational establishments see the advertising columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. A repetition of the information there given, under a local head, is unnecessary.

—Sal-ma-gun-di,
Born on Monday,
Christened on Tuesday,
Married on Wednesday,
Ill on Thursday,
Worse on Friday,
Died on Saturday,
And was buried on Sunday.
Repetition weekly.

ROBBING A COMPANION.—For weeks past Jos. Florence, aged nineteen, and another lad have been roaming around West Philadelphia the day and sleeping in an old wagon on Market street during the night. Last evening the unknown, having got his pants and coat wet, hung them up to dry and then fell asleep. Joseph in a little while got up, donned the garments and marched off, taking with him $1.75, which was in the pockets of the pants. This morning he was arrested at Eleventh and Wharton streets, and Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

BAD BOYS.—The neighborhood of Eighteenth and South streets has of late been infested with a gang of boys who make night hideous by their yelling and fighting. Yesterday, on the complaint of some of the residents, Mayor Fox issued a warrant, and last evening three of the youths, named Samuel Copeland and Samuel and William Dunlap, were arrested. They will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

DELEGATES ELECTED.—At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the Eighth ward, held last evening, Charles Gibbons, H. C. McIntire, and Alexander P. Colesberry were elected delegates to a convention to revise the rules of the party.

PUBLIC SALE AT DELANCO.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons will sell to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, a very desirable country-seat, building lots, etc., on the River Delaware also a saw mill on the Rancocas river.

A CAMDEN HORSE RAILROAD.—A horse railroad is talked of in Camden. A charter for such a purpose is said to already exist for a road running north and south in that city. Where or when the new railway is to run has not yet been ascertained.

"JOHNNY STOLE A HAM."—John Williams is the name of the character who yesterday stole a ham from the grocery store No. 1070 South Second street. He was arrested at Front and South streets, and Alderman Delaney sent him to prison to ham-mer away upon shoes.

FLEECED.—Georgiana Gifford, one of the beauties of Beach street, last evening enticed a man into a den at Beach and Brown streets and there robbed him of his watch. She was arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who held her in $800 bail to answer.

SLIGHT FIRE.—H. M. Daly's match factory, No. 214 North Fourth street, was slightly damaged by fire about 7:50 this A. M.

THE LANDMAN CASE.

An Investigation by the Mayor.

Articles having appeared reflecting on the character of Messrs. Franklin, Lukens and Tryon, the detective officers who had charge of the case of attempted robbery at the Navy Yard, respecting the prisoner's having been released on straw bail, and their subsequently meeting him in Ahern's tavern, Sansom street below Eighth, his Honor Mayor Fox to-day summoned the officers to appear before him, when the following investigation was held. The representatives of the press being assembled his Honor spoke as follows:—

In view of the statement contained in the papers in connection with the arrest and admission to bail of Edward F. Landman, these gentlemen (members of the press) called to see me. I have read the statements in the *Public Record* and *Morning Post*. These gentlemen are desirous of making statements under oath I desire all to be present, as newspaper comment has been made. He then called forward Mr. Franklin, who, under oath, made the annexed statement:—

I was concerned in the arrest and examination of a man who gave the name of Edward F. Landman, who was charged with attempting to rob the safe of the Paymaster of the United States Navy Yard in this city, and who was captured whilst endeavoring to escape by a sentinel, who knocked him off the wall. On Friday I told Chief Kelly that he had better call on the United States District Attorney, Aubrey H. Smith, and ascertain as to whether they intended to try the prisoner or deliver him over to the regular city authorities. Mr. Kelley called on Mr. Smith, and the latter, after examining the law on the subject, decided that it was best and proper that the prisoner should be handed over to the custody of the city authorities; he then issued an order to have the prisoner, who had then been confined two days, brought to the Central Station by a guard of marines and handed over to Messrs. Franklin and Tryon. Witness then went to the Navy Yard, and secured all the witnesses. The prisoner was brought out by a squad of marines, placed in a car, and taken to Ninth and Walnut streets. He was then conducted down Walnut street and through the square to the Central, where he was placed in the rogue's gallery. At 2 o'clock P. M. he was given a hearing, and was committed to prison by Alderman Kerr. In regard to the marines having been treated by me to liquor, I have the following to say:—After the hearing, when the marines were about going away, the sergeant came to me and said that owing to his coming away in such a hurry from the yard he had procured no change, and he would like to treat his men to a glass of beer. I went into the back room to Chief Kelly and told him that the marines wanted some refreshments, when he pulled out a one dollar bill and handed it to me. I then took them up Fifth street to Lauber's beer saloon and treated, a thing I would do every day in the week; after returning we had a consultation about taking Landman to prison, when, owing to the neighborhood being crowded with thieves, cracksmen and their backers, and supposing that an attempt might be made to rescue him if placed in the van, I told Chief Mulholland that the better plan would be to take him to prison in a carriage. To this he agreed, and the carriage was procured and stationed on Chesnut street opposite the Sheriff's office. The prisoner was then conducted through the hall north of the office and placed in the vehicle, myself and Mr. Tryon taking seats therein, and we were rapidly driven to the prison, where we lodged the prisoner, since when I have not seen him; when we got back Mr. Tryon, on account of having spilled some ink on his clothes, remained in the carriage and was driven home; I, however, got out, and meeting Chief Kelly was told by him that parties had been at the office and had procured a transcript of the case for the purpose of getting Landman out on bail; I then advised him to go see the District Attorney, when he replied that Messrs. Sheppard, Hagert, and Dechert were all out of town. I next told him to go over and "post" the Recorder. He replied that he knew the Recorder by sight, but never had been introduced to him. I then volunteered and went over with him. Introducing Mr. Kelly, I told the Recorder the case and advised him to be careful about the kind of bail he took. He answered that "he had been very lucky in that respect, that no bail had yet failed him, and that he would see no straw bail was entered." I then left, and the next I knew of the case was the next morning, when I learned that the prisoner had been released. I have never seen him since. I never saw him before his arrest.

Detective E. K. Tryon was next sworn—He corroberated the statement of Mr. Franklin up to the time of his leaving the carriage; he then went home; so far as his knowledge of the man was concerned, he said, "after I was taken down to see him, at the yard, I told Mr. Franklin that I knew his face and had seen him about three and a half years ago, 1864, at the Johnson inauguration, but that I could not think of his name; I knew he was not a Philadelphian, nor is he; I have since learned that he was then on here with a gang of pickpockets; I came down town on the night of the day we took him to prison at about 8 o'clock; Mr. Lukens and I took a walk up Chesnut street, and returning about 11 o'clock met Detective Officer Taggart at Eighth and Chesnut streets, who invited us to go round to Ahern's and take a drink; we did so, and on entering saw a party at the bar and the bar-tender filling glasses with wine; going to the farther end of the bar, some one asked us to take a glass of wine, which we did; presently Landman came out of a back room and, recognizing me, came over and said, 'My friends procured bail sooner than you thought they would;' I answered "yes," and inquired "how long he had been out?" he answered, "about two hours."

In a few moments Mr. Lukens proposed that we should leave, when I refused, saying perhaps we might find out who his companions were. In about a half hour Landman left, and we soon followed; *the wine was paid for by a man who I think is a gambler; I frequently visit places where thieves resort and drink with them as a matter of business.*

Mr. Lukens was then called and corroborated the above.

Chief Kelly and Chief Mulholland both made statements in substance corroborative of Mr. Franklin's.

This closed the case, the Mayor reserving judgment until to-morrow.

THE ALBANY FIREMEN.—This morning the visiting firemen of Albany, N. Y., made a "morning call" upon his Honor Mayor Fox. After their assembling in the main hall of the office, his Honor appeared, when the visitors were introduced by one of the Committee of Arrangements. Mounting the rostrum the Mayor made a lengthy and pointed speech, welcoming the men from Albany to the City of Brotherly Love and to the company of kindred self-sacrificing firemen. He bespoke for them a hearty and cordial reception, and, on behalf of the city, he assured them that everything that could be would be done to make their visit agreeable. In response, Mr. J. C. Cuyler, one of the visitors, made a few remarks thanking his Honor for his words of kindness. The band then struck up "Hail to the Chief," and after a general hand-shaking, the line was reformed and the Albany men were conducted to Independence Hall by Chief of Police St. Clair A. Mulholland.

Thence they were taken in carriages to the Mint and other public buildings, shown through the Union League House, and hospitably received by Mr. Joseph Keller, at his house on North Broad street, near Monument Cemetery, where refreshments were bountifully spread. Girard College will be visited this afternoon, and the day's pleasures will close with a banquet tendered the visitors by the Northern Liberty Hose Company at the Continental Hotel.

To-morrow morning they will be shown the sights in Kensington and the upper part of the city, and will lunch at the rooms of the Orion Club. After lunch they will be treated to a drive through Fairmount Park, and, stopping at Reuben Sands', at the Indian Rock, on the Wissahickon, supper will be served for their refreshment. On Friday morning a trip on the steamboat Eclipse to Leagne Island and an examination of the iron-clads will be made. The party will then proceed up the river to Tammany Fish House, where "fish house punch" and clam chowder will be liberally dispensed. Returning the visitors will take the 6:45 P. M. train for New York, and lying there over night, will start for home next morning.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Marie Dewers, an old lady residing at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Spruce streets, this morning fell at Nineteenth and Walnut streets, and sustained injuries of a serious character. Officer Hurley conducted her to her residence.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Holders of Bonds of the WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY of the loan of $400,000, due 1883, that coupons falling due on the first day of September, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Company's Office, in CAMDEN, or at Gaw, Bacon & Co., No. 315 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

8 31 3t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

Rioting at Lisbon.

Greece Preserves Her Neutrality.

Paris Short of Water.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Minority Convention

An Organization Effected.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Important Trade Statistics.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Rioting at Lisbon.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Advices from Lisbon announce that a riot had occurred there between the French and German residents. Firearms were used, and several persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

Grecian Neutrality.

ATHENS, Aug. 29.—Two French men-of-war yesterday entered Syra with a prize. The latter was loaded with coal. The Greek Government immediately demanded that French vessels quit Greek waters.

The Victualling of Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—To-day the Minister of the Interior and Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce officially visited the vast storehouses where provisions have been collected.

Havre Getting Ready.

The *Pays* says a committee of defence has been formed in Havre.

Prince Napoleon.

Late Turin (Italy) journals announce that Prince Napoleon has taken up his residence near that city.

The French Clergy

are still actively moving in favor of the defense of the country.

Another Source of Uneasiness.

Should it be necessary to fill the moat around Paris in order to stop the advance of the Prussians, it would be likely to cause a scarcity of water in the city.

Moving into the City.

An official report shows that more than twenty thousand carts passed into this city on Sunday, bringing furniture and effects of families living in the environs.

St. Cyr Empty.

The military school at St. Cyr is empty, and all the pupils are in the army.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 31—1:30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet; Erie, 17½.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 59f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31—1:30 P. M.—Cotton firm. Red winter Wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. Corn, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d.

HAVRE, Aug. 30.—Cotton closed at 96¾ francs for Orleans.

THE MINORITY QUESTION.

The Meeting at Reading—A Slim Attendance—None But Republican Minority Counties Represented—An Informal Caucus Last Evening—A Stormy Session—Senator Buckalew on Hand.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

READING, Aug. 31.—Judging by the attendance of delegates at the meeting to-day, which is being held in the Court House, but little interest is being taken in the majority Republican and the majority and minority Democratic counties in the matter by which it is proposed that the minority shall be represented in proportion to its strength in the halls of Congress, Legislature, etc. Those assembled represent none other than the Republican minority counties, including Montgomery, Berks, Lehigh, Bucks, Carbon, Wayne, Monroe, Columbia, Pike, Cumberland, Northampton, Clinton, Montour, York, Westmoreland, and Fulton. The gentlemen who have been the prime movers in this project are considerably annoyed to find that the majority districts have manifested such a lukewarmness, as from no other locality than Philadelphia, outside of the minority counties, have they received even a response to the invitations extended to be present. The Democracy have paid no attention whatever to the matter, and the only representative of that party present is Senator Charles R. Buckalew, who has kept the matter of minority representation prominently before the public for a number of years. He arrived yesterday afternoon in company with the Columbia county delegation, and during the remainder of the day was waited upon by numerous friends.

The other delegates came in slowly, and on their arrival reported to E. J. More, Esq., the chairman of the meetings already held in Philadelphia. Towards evening it looked as though there would be a mere handful, but each train brought some accredited agent, and by 9 o'clock there were about thirty present.

According to previous arrangements there was an informal caucus held in the parlor of the Mansion House, over which Judge Jones, of this county, presided. Joseph Ritner, Esq., of Cumberland county, acted as Secretary. The session was a long and stormy one, and the result showed that good judgment had been exercised in holding this preliminary meeting. The presence of Senator Buckalew was a thorn in the side of some of the politician delegates, and hardly had they taken their seats before a resolution was offered directing the Secretary not to enrol the names of any but Republicans. This brought several gentlemen to their feet, all of whom characterized this movement as an illiberal and narrow-minded one. The argument continued until nearly midnight, when a motion to lay the resolution on the table prevailed by a nearly unanimous vote, so that all Democrats who present themselves will be entitled to the same privileges as Republicans.

There was another matter presented itself, but owing to the extreme lateness of the hour it was not pressed, and that was a resolution brought by the Lehigh county delegation, denouncing the course of Senator Cameron for the manner of his distribution of the public patronage in the Democratic Congressional districts. It is said that it will be introduced to the convention in the course of its sittings, and although it will meet with strong objections, a vote on its passage will be demanded.

Letters regretting their inability to be present at the sessions have been received from Col. Forney and Samuel C. Perkins, Esq. Both of these gentlemen endorse the object of the meeting, and state that positive engagements alone prevent their being on hand.

Organization of the Convention This Morning.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning by E. J. More, of Lehigh, who nominated George Lear, of Bucks, as temporary Chairman. Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland, and M. R. Wills, of Montgomery, acted as Secretaries.

Opening of Business.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, of Lehigh, a committee of five was appointed on credentials.

On motion of Mr. Swartz, of Cumberland, a committee was appointed on permanent organization, and a committee of one from each representative district was appointed on resolutions.

Appointment of Committees.

The roll of counties was then called, and the delegates announced themselves. The Chairman announced the following committees:—

On Credentials—Messrs. Ainey, Stauffer, Weand, Swartz, and Whitmoyer.

On Organization—Messrs. Zimmerman, Darlington, Steadman, Bradley, Swartz, Hammersly, Schoch, Ashbridge, Dawes, Berry, Dingmann, Congell, Fry, Hoff.

On Resolutions—Messrs. Richards, Lloyd, Lilly, Hipple, Whitmoyer, Earnest, Fisher, Oliver, Gordon, Shearer, Reeder, McMichael, Jedurir, Bonham, Chase, Fulton.

The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Philadelphia is represented by Morton McMichael, B. L. Berry and Frederick Dittman.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Trade Statistics.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A statement compiled at the Bureau of Statistics shows an adverse balance of trade for the year ending June 30th last of $16,974,937, and a decrease of the adverse balance of the previous year by the amount of $54,508'39. The balance of goods withdrawn from warehouse and added to consumption for the fiscal year of 1870 was $5,565,963, and the excess of imports for the same period were $11,406,914.

The Alaska Fur Seal Company

filed to-day at the Treasury Department bonds for half a million of dollars.

The Roll of Honor.

The Government official roll of honor of the names of soldiers killed in the late war now embraces 205,000 names. Soldiers of the Mexican war and other wars previous to 1861 who are drawing pensions are now entitled to the same rate as the soldiers of the late war.

Arrival of Coolies.

Five car loads of coolies have arrived at Selma, Ala., to work on Selma and Gulf Railroad Company for three years, at sixteen dollars per month in gold and board and lodging.

No Fluids in the Mails.

The Postmaster-General orders that no fluid samples of any character be received in the mails hereafter, the same being expressly forbidden by law.

Internal Revenue Regulation.

The Internal Revenue Department has directed Supervisor Drummond to order the discontinuance of the practice allowed by Collectors of the First and Second Wisconsin districts, of permitting whisky, etc., to be placed and shipped in barrels of kegs having two spigot holes.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Aug. 31.—The slaughter-house of Charles Thayer was burned last night. Loss, $4000; insurance, $2000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet but firmer; sales 600 bales middling uplands at 26c.; middling Orleans at 26½. Flour dull and heavy; sales of 6000 barrels State at $5·25@6·30; Ohio at $5·70@7; Western at $5·25@6·65; Southern at $5·85@9·50. Wheat dull and easier; sales of 23 000 bushels, No. 2 spring at $1·22; winter red Western at $1·42@1·43. Corn heavy; sales of 29,000 bushels new mixed Western at 84@85c. Oats dull; sales of 19,000 bushels State at 51@51½c.; Western at 50@52c. Beef steady. Pork heavy. Lard steady. Whisky dull at 93c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet and scarce, Maryland amber, $1·50@1·65; fair to good Maryland nominally 19½c. The flour market is dull and weak. Wheat steady and unchanged land red, $1·30@1·45; common, $1·10@1·25; white Wheat, $1·40@1·65; Western red winter, $1·35@1·38. Corn—White Maryland, $1@1·05; yellow, 95c., mixed Western, 81@83c.; white Western, 83@90c. Oats, 48@50c. Rye, 75@90c. Mess Pork quiet at $30 Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17½c.; clear do., 18c.; shoulders, 15½@15½c. Hams, 25@26c. Lard dull at 17@17½c. Whisky—Better feeling at 92@93c.

—We are furnished, by the politeness of Hon. James Pollock, Director, with the following statement of the coinage of the U. S. Mint for the month of August, 1870:—

	Value.
Gold deposits	$383,129·75
Silver deposits and purchases	23,486·15
Total deposits	$407,615·90

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD. Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	26,610	608,000·00
Fine Bars	....	8,213·15
Total	26,610	$616,213·15
SILVER. Dollars	23,400	$23,400·00
Half-dollars	36,000	18,000·00
Quarter Dollars	100	25·00
Dimes	100	10·00
Half Dimes	100	5·00
Three-cent Pieces	100	3·00
Fine Bars	....	11,284·38
Total	59,800	$52,727·38
NICKEL. Five-cent Pieces	608,000	$30,400·00
Total	608,000	$30,400·00
BRONZE. One-cent Pieces	670,000	$6,700·00
Two-cent Pieces	130,000	2,600·00
Total	800,000	$9,300·00
RECAPITULATION. Gold Coinage	26,610	$608,000·00
Gold Bars	....	8,213·15
Silver Coinage	59,800	41,443·00
Silver Bars	....	11,284·38
Base Coinage	1,408,000	39,700·00
Total No. of Pieces	1,494,410	$708,640·53

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa 1 m 6s..ls.102⅝ | 100 do.....c. 48
$1000 Leh Gold L...88⅛ | 300 do.is.b10.48 1-16
26 sh C & A R..ls.114⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh 6s gold l...88⅛ | 10 sh Penna R....88⅝
$5000 Amer Gold....116⅛ | 86 do.....ls. 88⅝
$1000 W Jersey R 6s. 90⅛ | 5 sh Leh Val.s5wn 58⅝
300 sh Read R..b60. 48¾

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.

One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.

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WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,

The latest Novelties for the season.

Call and examine samples. Prices reasonable.

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